The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. | CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874. | NUMBER 230.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & CO.
Madison and Franklin-sts.,
CHICAGO.
Importers and Jobbers of Dress Goods, Shawls, Woolens, Cottonades, Jeans, White Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, and
Yankee Notions.
50 Cases Choice Style
GINGHAMS
OFFERED THIS DAY AT
9 Cents per Yard.
A BARGAIN.

DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.,
Have now open a full line of
KAM GARN SUITINGS,
At 60 CENTS A YARD. The most popular goods for Suitings and Polonaises that we have shown this season.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT
Desiring to concentrate our business at our Factory, cor. of West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts., where our Dock, Yard, Dry Kilns, &c., are located, we offer the property occupied by us, at the cor. of Clark and Twelfth-sts., FOR SALE or FOR RENT; One Hundred and Seventy-six feet on Clark-st. by One Hundred and Fifty-four on Twelfth, covered with substantial brick buildings, three and four stories high, with the exception of Thirty feet on Clark-st. by One Hundred and Fifty-four feet on Twelfth. So much of the Machinery, Shafting, &c., as may be desired will be sold with the property.
GOSS & PHILLIPS MFG. CO.

TO RENT.

COAL OR TRANSPORTATION
DOCK.
The 340 feet of Dock Property at the west end of Lake-st. Bridge, formerly occupied by the UNION TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, to rent. Apply to
MATTOCKS & MASON,
523 Wabash-av.

DOCK TO RENT
On South Branch, near Halsted-st.
Apply to WM. RIPLEY, 238 South Water-st.

DOCK TO RENT
AT BRIDGEPORT,
Formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad; 900 feet front; side-tracks from Chicago & Alton. See To Lease column. Apply to E. BRAINARD,
156 Washington-st., Room 36.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIBERTY IRON WORKS.
FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., Props.,
Late Partners and Managers of EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Steam-Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Saw and Flour Mills, Mining, Hoisting, and General Machinery. We have purchased all the Machinery Patterns of Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, who have ceased to manufacture.
Office and Works, 139 to 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO.
BELOIT, WIS.,
Manufacture the celebrated Eclipse Wind Mill IRON PUMPS, of superior style and finish; IRON CYLINDERS; DRIVE WELL POINTS; SEAMLESS DRAWN BRASS CYLINDERS. Orders from the Trade solicited. PRICES LOW. Send for Price List.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,
21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,
Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Flash, No. 25 William-st., New York.

MISS S. A. RICHARDS,
Insurance Broker,
131 LASALLE-ST., ROOM 19, CHICAGO.
Special attention given to placing lines of Insurance.

DENTAL CARD.
DR. M. W. SHERWOOD'S Dental-Rooms are removed to the northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., Bryan Block, Room 19. The best artificial teeth are made. Gives Vitalized Air, and extracts teeth without pain.

MARBLE MANTELS,
MONUMENTS AND TILING.
THE GOWAN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark-st.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

EYE AND EAR SURGERY,
181 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
DR. J. B. WALKER,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.
ARTIFICIAL EYES, &C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that William H. Snyder is no longer connected with the firm of Ingraham & Co., located at 173, 175, and 177 South Clinton-st., Chicago. All debts due to the old firm of Ingraham & Co. must be paid to Charles G. Ingraham, the only person authorized to settle business of said old firm.
W. S. INGRAHAM.
C. G. INGRAHAM.
CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

G. F. White has this day been admitted in the firm of Ingraham & Co. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the name of Ingraham & Co., at the old stand, 173, 175, and 177 South Clinton-st., Chicago, where we will continue the manufacture of lasts, etc., and solicit the patronage of the public.
C. G. INGRAHAM.
G. F. WHITE.
S. C. INGRAHAM.
CHICAGO, April 6, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Seaver & Tonk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Tonk is entitled to collect all debts due said firm, and will pay its liabilities.
JOHN N. SEAVER.
MAX TONK.
CHICAGO, 8th April, 1874.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

EXAMINE
OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
CROCKERY
CHINA,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS,
&c., by the Package or Repacked.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
274, 276 & 278
WABASH-AV.
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

WANTED.

3 Salesmen Wanted
BY
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 Washington-st.
None need apply except such as have sold Men's Furnishing Goods for many years, and who can furnish first-class references of character.

I WISH TO INVEST FROM
$8,000 to $10,000 CASH,
In full payment of some good inside property. Have no preference as to locality provided the property be very cheap.
NONE BUT THE LOWEST OFFERS
Considered. Address, with full description of the property, and price, LATHROP, care H. H. Chandler & Co., 89 Madison-st., Chicago.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
WANTED in exchange for Choice Farming Lands along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Address P. O. Box 262, Madison, Wis.

LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
AT
50 Cents on the Dollar,
OF THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK,
Continued To-day and To-morrow.
Ladies should not miss this favorable opportunity to secure some unusual Bargains in RIBBONS, LACE and WHITE GOODS.
G. MENDELSON,
34 WASHINGTON-ST., near State.

FINANCIAL.

German Savings Bank,
76 and 78 Fifth-av.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 in this Bank, and remaining on deposit on the 1st day of July next, will draw three full months' interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Pres.
THOS. HOYNE, 1st Vice Pres.
CHAS. WIRTH, 2d Vice Pres.
A. WISE, Cashier.

HATS.

AMIDON
HATS!
Full Stock of DRESS SILK HATS, manufactured by the
PRINCE OF HATTERS,
F. H. AMIDON & SON,
220 Fifth-av., New York.
BISHOP & BARNES,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE "LICENSE SYSTEM."
WOMANHOOD:
Its Sanctities and Fidelities.
BY ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.
16mo. Cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 40 cts.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
BOSTON.
For sale by JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., Chicago, and booksellers generally.
Sent post-paid on receipt of the price.

SHIRT BOSOMS.

NOTICE TO LADIES
Making Shirts or Putting Bosoms into Old Shirts.
THE PATENT
"REINFORCED" SHIRT BOSOM
Is a great improvement on the common Bosom. DO NOT CRACK OR SLIT OUT IN THE PLAITS. Will iron much smoother, and set better than the old style. They need only be seen to be appreciated. For sale by FIELD, LEITER & CO.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE
DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS is the only Truss that cures Rupture. Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, &c. Elastic Stockings, Braces, and all kinds of Trusses made, fitted, and warranted.
F. A. BOWLES,
(Late Marsh & Bowles), 103 Washington-st.
Female to fit ladies.

GENERAL NOTICES.

6 Cts. a Glass.
IMPORTED LAGER BEER.
A dozen of bottled, for family use, at $1.20, at the MARBLE PILLAR, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

Property Owners, Attention!
Until 15th inst. Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Chicago can be redeemed at 10 per cent premium, after which date the rate will be increased to 20 per cent.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

ALL PARTIES
Contemplating moving, general house-cleaning, painting or calcomining, should call at the COMMISSIONAIRE HEADQUARTERS, 124 Fifth-av.

WASHINGTON.

Further Revelations Made by the District Investigation.

G. R. Chittenden's Influence Said to Have Been Bought for $97,000.

Mr. Chittenden Refuses to Say Anything About the Alleged Bonus.

He Was Promised One-Third of the Profits on the Contract.

Young Mr. De Golyer Tells What He Knows of the Matter.

Sanborn Again Before the Ways and Means Committee.

He Presents His Balance-Sheet for Public Inspection.

Names of the Parties Who Shared in the Spoils.

Secretary Richardson Again under a Cloud.

Rumor that Mr. Dawes Is to Succeed Him.

The House Refuses to Order the Previous Question on the Currency Bill.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Chicago, it may be said, is just now monopolizing the interest of the District Investigation. Taking the DeGolyer & McClelland paving contracts for a basis, the Chicago witnesses examined yesterday and to-day have succeeded in unfolding quite an interesting narrative. While it is true that their revelations do not redound especially to the credit of the Garden City, still it must be admitted that they have produced considerable of a sensation. The testimony of the Chicago gentlemen examined to-day—Messrs. McClelland and Cook—

BROUGHT OUT SOME RICH FACTS.

The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, as shown by his own statement, telegraphed last night, did the firm great service at much personal inconvenience. Ira Holmes and Charles B. Jenkins were brought forward to-day, the former as the holder of some $72,000 in notes given by McClelland to George R. Chittenden, of Chicago, and the latter as the successor of DeGolyer in the paving contracts. After describing Mr. Chittenden as "a Chicago gentleman, having a beautiful office, and who would put you more in mind of the Lord Mayor of London than any man you could see," Mr. McClelland, the junior partner in the late firm of DeGolyer & McClelland, to-day gave a very interesting history.

THE FIRM'S TRANSACTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

From his statement it would appear that in the winter of 1872 Mr. George R. Chittenden, representing that he had great influence with the Washington Board of Public Works, proposed to obtain large contracts for pavement, and, in consideration of a third interest and the profits, to have the same assigned to De Golyer & McClelland. In pursuance of an agreement to that effect, then made, Mr. Chittenden came to the National Capital and persuaded the Board of Public Works to award to DeGolyer & McClelland contracts for the laying of 200,000 yards of wooden block pavement, at $3.50 a yard. On the return of Mr. Chittenden to Chicago, he said he must have $100,000 for the expenses he had been put to at Washington, and a portion of it he proposed to devote to the

PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

He afterwards knocked off $3,000 from his original demand, and accepted $97,000, of which amount $25,000 was paid in cash, and the remainder in notes payable in from one to nine months. These notes were placed in Ira Holmes' bank for collection. Some of them were paid in cash at maturity, and others were given up to De Golyer & McClelland upon the assignment by them of stock in their patents to Chittenden. At this point McClelland drops Mr. Chittenden, and, until the latter gentleman comes forward and finishes the narrative, the world must remain in ignorance of the character and extent of his influence with the Washington Board of Public Works, and likewise as to the division of the $97,000 received from De Golyer & McClelland. It has been proposed to call the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain how much of the amount Mr. Chittenden donated towards wiping out the national debt, but Mr. Richardson's well-known ignorance of the affairs of his office is likely to save him the indignity of again being summoned before a committee of Congress.

From

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN S. COOK,

bookkeeper for DeGolyer & McClelland, it was learned that Mr. Chittenden had agreed to stand between these contractors and the Board of Public Works should any trouble arise during the progress of the work. Trouble did arise, and of a very serious character. Gov. Shepherd, becoming convinced that the DeGolyer No. 2 pavement was not all that it had been represented to him, refused to let the contractors go ahead, and is represented as telling Chittenden, who had been sent for to

INTERCEDE FOR DE GOLYER & M'CLELLAND,

that he would be damned if they should lay any more of their pavement on the streets of Washington. He kept his word for quite a long time; in fact, until the Hon. Charles B. Farwell removed his objections, as related by the latter gentleman yesterday. Previous to the coming of Mr. Farwell, Chittenden had employed Congressman Parsons, of Ohio, then Marshal of the Supreme Court, to talk to the Board of Public Works in favor of the contractors, and Mr. Parsons managed to

INTEREST GEN. GARFIELD IN THE JOB

to some extent, but how far it is not yet clear. The question now arises, How much did Chittenden divide of the $97,000 with Parsons, Garfield, and Farwell, if any? The stubs of Mr. Chittenden's check-book will probably show. Mr. Cook, in his testimony, stated that, had DeGolyer & McClelland been permitted to finish their contracts, they would have realized a profit, after deducting the $97,000 paid Chittenden, of $323,000. The pavement, for which they were to receive $3.50 per yard, actually cost only $1.40. They laid a considerable amount of it in Milwaukee, Wis., at $1.58 a yard, and made money, and for $2.25 a yard they laid at a large profit, a very superior pavement. In Columbus, O.,

ANOTHER WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER-MAN

was to-day discovered to have been mixed up in street-paving contracts. A contractor named John Collins, testified that one day during the improvement season, Mr. W. T. Murtagh, proprietor of the *National Republican*, handed him an envelope containing a notice that he (Collins) had been awarded a contract for paving two streets. He was somewhat surprised at this partiality, as he had not applied for the contract. Upon consulting his partner about the matter, the latter advised him to see Murtagh. Mr. Murtagh unhesitatingly told him he expected to share with him equally in the profits which he understood would amount to about $60,000. Collins declined to take the contract on those terms, and some one else got it. The Committee now propose to call the man who did fulfill the contracts for the purpose of ascertaining whether he shared with Murtagh.

EX-GOV. HENRY COOKE

was examined in relation to the real estate pool, but beyond ascertaining that the witness put in $25,000, nothing was learned. Mr. Cooke had such blind, implicit confidence in Kilbourne that he never asked him anything about who the other parties in the transaction were, and did not even take the trouble to make the agreement in writing.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The District Investigation Committee examined this morning R. B. McClelland, of the firm of DeGolyer & McClelland, who laid the wood-pavement on Pennsylvania avenue east. He testified that the firm paid in notes and money to one Chittenden, of Chicago, $97,000 to secure them the contract. McClelland asked Chittenden what he wanted so much money for, and he answered it was to pay his expenses in Washington and part of the national debt; that he did not know where the money went to or to whom it was paid; that before all works under the contract were completed, it was discontinued by order of the Board of Public Works. Chittenden asked Gov. Shepherd to rescind the order and he declined.

Witness paid Chittenden $25,000 cash and $72,000 in notes, the notes as well as the drafts being made payable to the order of DeGolyer & McClelland, and indorsed by them. The notes as they fell due were presented through the Manufacturers' Bank, of Chicago, and the firm were not able to meet them. The firm did pay $20,000 of the notes subsequently, and arranged for the balance by selling for the amount of notes still held

AN INTEREST TO IRA B. HOLMES,

of Chicago, in the patent for the process to treat wood by the Samuels treatment. At the time of selling the interest, Holmes held the notes, but he did not deliver them up, stating that he desired to retain them. In lieu of the notes Holmes gave the firm a written article to the effect that they would never be presented for payment. He said he bought them from a Col. Kirkland. Witness was questioned sharply why he gave Chittenden $97,000, and for what purpose it was to be used. He said he gave it because Chittenden brought him an order to lay the pavement in Washington. He asked Chittenden why he wanted such a large amount of money, but all the answer he could get was that he wanted to defray his expenses in Washington, and help to pay the National debt. Under the order given by Chittenden to the firm, they laid over 54,000 square yards of pavement, when they were

ORDERED TO STOP WORK

by the Board of Public Works. At the time this order was issued, a large amount of lumber was owned by them in the city, and they wanted it worked up. They got Chittenden to come on from Chicago to see if he could influence Gov. Shepherd to rescind his order stopping work. Chittenden came on, saw Gov. Shepherd, and returned to Chicago, and reported that Gov. Shepherd had told him that he'd be damned if he would let the work go on, because the citizens complained of the pavement. An extension was finally made, by which 30,000 more yards were laid, but not under the name of De Golyer & McClelland, the name of the firm having been changed when Jenkins came in.

JOSEPH S. COOK,

who was bookkeeper and conducted the business for DeGolyer & McClelland, in this city, was then examined. He testified that in the general course of business of the firm, the $97,000 transaction was mentioned to him. He charged it on the books to an account called "Transit." Did this because he didn't know where the notes were. He also charged a $25,000 draft, cash payment, made to Chittenden, to "transit" account. He understood that $10,000 of this amount was paid to a man named Brown, but not S. H. Brown, of the Board of Public Works. He said he did not think the name of the Hon. D. Huntington was on this transit account.

McClelland, before being discharged as a witness, was directed to forward by express to the Committee all the books of De Golyer & McClelland, as well as all the telegrams and correspondence received by them from Chittenden.

JOHN COLLINS

testified that his partner, Zephaniah Jones, handed him a contract for paving the streets one morning, and that he was surprised because he had never made application for contracts. Jones told him that Murtagh, proprietor of the *National Republican* of this city, had given them to him. Murtagh claimed one-half of the profits, and asked him if he proposed to furnish any means. He said he did not. Jones and Collins built the new *Republican* building. Murtagh based his claim for an interest in the contract because he alleged he had used his influence in securing it. No work was done under the contract because Collins refused to recognize the claim of Murtagh.

EX-GOV. COOKE

testified substantially that, in the summer of 1872 he was informed by Hallett Kelbourne that he intended to make some purchases for customers in real estate, and he wanted his firm (Jay Cooke & Co.) to join in the purchases, which they did to the extent of $25,000. There was no arrangement as to the location in purchasing. There had been no settlement of the matter. There might have been but for the suspension of the firm with which witness was connected. He did not know who the other persons were who were in the pool. He had unbounded faith in the growth of Washington, and invested his money here. His impression was that the pool was to be between $50,000 and $60,000. Witness' individual interest was about $3,000. He had had no particular conversation with Kilbourne in reference the subject. He left the money with him to dispose of in accordance with his judgment.

The Committee adjourned, and notified Gov. Cooke that he would again be called.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHITTENDEN.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. George R. Chittenden yesterday, and learned that he had been summoned by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to appear before the Investigating Committee in Washington, on Thursday, April 9, but that he had asked a postponement till the 15th on account of important private business, which postponement had been granted. Mr. Chittenden politely but firmly declined to say anything about the alleged payment of $97,000 to him for securing the contract for paving in the District of Columbia, but stated that some years ago, being impressed with the value of the De Golyer patent, No 2, from observations of its utility and durability here, he had asked the firm if they had taken any steps to secure its introduction in Eastern cities. They told him they had not. After a conference with the firm they had offered him (Chittenden) one-third of the profits on all contracts he might secure for them at the East. This was the way he came to have anything to do with the paving in the District of Columbia. He explained that the DeGolyer patent No. 2 consisted of wooden blocks, treated by the Samuels "ironizing" process, laid vertically on the roadway, resting on boards, with self-cementing gravel rammed between the blocks. The Samuels process consists of extracting the sap from the wood, and injecting the pores with iron and lime in solution. The machinery and apparatus for treating wood by Samuels' process, formerly in operation on the North Pier in this city, were removed to Washington by DeGolyer & McClelland, for the purpose of filling their contract there.

STATEMENT OF NELSON DE GOLYER.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called upon Nelson DeGolyer, son of the late senior member of the firm of DeGolyer & McClelland, with a view to obtaining some information with reference to the Washington pavement contracts. Mr. De Golyer was found in his office in the Methodist Church Block, and, as there were two other gentlemen present, the seeker after knowledge intimated a desire for a private conference, which was readily granted. A little later on, the two gentlemen retired, so that the conversation was unrestricted. The reporter stated his errand thus:

Reporter—For the information of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, I called to obtain some facts in relation to the Washington pavement contracts, concerning which some interesting developments have been made.

Mr. De Golyer—Yes; certainly. What do you wish to know?

Reporter—I understand that Mr. McClelland has testified before the Congressional Investigating Committee that the firm of De Golyer & McClelland paid George Chittenden $97,000, to be used in securing the Washington contracts. Can you tell me how the money came to be paid, and for what specific purpose it was to be used?

Mr. De Golyer (who had obviously not seen the evening papers containing Mr. McClellan's testimony)—I think that must be a mistake. Mr. McClelland could not have reached Washington before this morning. I have heard nothing about this.

Reporter—My information is upon excellent authority; and, now that the thing has been made public, would you mind telling me what you know about Chittenden and the $97,000?

Mr. De Golyer—I really know nothing about it. I had quit the firm before this took place. I was not aware that this, or any, amount of money was ever paid Mr. Chittenden to secure the contract.

Reporter—Do you know how, or by what means, De Golyer & McClelland secured the contract?

Mr. DeGolyer—I don't know the exact means. The Washington Board of Public Works had a peculiar way of letting contracts. They first advertised for proposals, and then, after the bids were all in, they determined to pay $3.50 per square yard for the pavement. It was a thing which went wholly by favor, and, of course, influence of some sort had to be used in order to secure the contract.

Reporter—It was a fat job, was it not?

Mr. De Golyer—It was thought to be when the contract was obtained, but it resulted in a serious loss.

Reporter (incredulously)—Loss of what?

Mr. De Golyer—That Washington contract ruined the firm of De Golyer & McClelland. My father was worth at least $50,000 before they took this contract, but he died not worth $1. The homestead, even, was plastered over with mortgages. Mr. McClelland lost much more heavily, for my father sold out before the contract was fulfilled.

Reporter—How did the firm lose so heavily in a contract which seemed to leave a wide margin for profit?

Mr. De Golyer—There was a margin of 75 cents per yard, and, as there were 200,000 yards of pavement to be laid, the firm expected to realize a profit of between $75,000 and $100,000. They had made as much as this out of Chicago contracts. They agreed to take their pay in Washington scrip, then worth a little over 90 cents on the dollar, but the scrip depreciated to 50 cents. This was where the heavy loss came in.

Reporter—But as the price per yard was more than double what De Golyer had received for the same pavement in Chicago, there should still have been some profit left.

Mr. De Golyer—You must bear in mind that lumber in Washington was worth $22 per thousand feet, against $10 or $12 in Chicago. This adds at least 75 cents per yard to the cost. Then the cost of laying the pavement in Washington was much greater than in Chicago.

Reporter—Is it now conceded that the ironized pavement is a failure?

Mr. DeGolyer—Yes; there is no doubt of that. But Quimby's testimony was false in several important particulars. At the time he mentions, it was not demonstrated, not known or suspected, that the ironized pavement was a failure. It was not known in Chicago until the following spring, when the pavement on Prairie and South Park avenues began to give out. Lake street was repaired with the same material, and it has not given out yet. Quimby was once connected with the firm, and swore that he would do it some injury.

Reporter—How much has the "ironized" failure cost the firm?

Mr. De Golyer—They laid out over $30,000 in their works and experiments. All that money was sunk.

MOIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. RICHARDSON UNDER A CLOUD.

NEW YORK, April 9.—It is rumored here that Grant has signified to Murphy and others of the Custom-House clique that he will begin the unloading process by vetoing the inflation bill if passed by Congress. He claims that the pressure from the Northwestern and Middle States has been too great, and the results of the late elections too significant, to be longer disregarded.

Richardson is to be made the financial scapegoat, and sacrificed to cover the blunders of the Administration in its financial policy. Sawyer will be dismissed to satisfy the clamor against the Sanborn contracts, and Banfield will have to go as soon as all the facts are known about the rebate swindles in the silk, ribbon, and fruit cases. The conspiracy in the matter cannot be concealed after the figures called for by Congress are ready, and they are promised in a few days. It is this conspiracy which Commissioner-of-Customs Haines will expose.

It will be shown that by collusion with Treasury officials, false decisions, restoring duties which were legally collected by Haines' orders, were secured by a firm of lawyers in this city, who took the suits of merchants on speculation for 50 per cent of the claims, and then divided the other 50 per cent with an eminent member of Congress and a Treasury official. In this way at least $2,000,000 have been taken from the Treasury in two cases alone.

Among others who are to be unloaded are Bliss and Hawley, Sanborn's assistants in this city. Jayne has gone already, just in time to escape arrest. His family has left the State, and he swears they shall never return.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Committee of Ways and Means had another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn stated that no moneys were paid for obtaining contracts or connection with legislation or with allowances of claims at the Treasury Department, and that while nothing had been realized by syndicates in the Treasury from his disbursements to Morrison in Europe, yet allowed to continue, he thought he could turn in over $5,000,000 from information furnished by him.

Question by Mr. Foster—Has the information arrived at a condition where you are prepared to utilize it now?

Answer—Yes, sir; it is about ready.

Mr. Foster—Who is the Secretary referred to in this account?

Answer—Mr. Stinor.

Q.—Who is Stiner?

A.—He lives in New York; he is a newspaper correspondent.

Q.—Has he any official connection with the Government?

A.—Not now. He used to have. He was Assistant Assessor.

Q.—Has he not some position in the New York Custom-House?

A.—Not that I know of. He is a regular correspondent of the *Herald*. I believe he reports Custom-House items. I know that when I wanted to get anything I sent word either to the *Herald* office or the Custom-House.

Q.—What part of the Custom-House did you send to?

A.—To Puffer, a clerk there.

Q.—An old staff-officer of Gen. Butler?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You paid him $200 a month as your private secretary?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What services did he render you?

A.—He kept my books only in reference to these contracts.

Q.—Was not that pretty good compensation for those services?

A.—I offered him $150, and he said he must have more.

Q.—Did you help to procure Mr. Jay his appointment as Special Agent in Europe?

A.—I did; I recommended him.

Q.—Who joined in that recommendation?

A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Are you not a little conveniently absent-minded just now?

A.—I am not. I really do not recollect. I wanted him to go abroad to see my man Morrison, to take my papers to him, and to ask him to hurry up his matters as fast as possible. Nothing else of interest or importance was elicited from Sanborn.

HENRY E. DAVIS, JR.,

of New York, was next examined. He stated that as a lawyer he had been consulted by clients who had received notices to pay legacy and succession taxes; that he had advised them that they were not liable, and that, even if they were, Sanborn and these parties had no right to collect them; and that receipts from them would not act as a bar to proceedings that might be brought by the Government; that he notified the District-Attorney's office that his clients declined to pay, and would defend any suits that might be brought to recover, and that no such suits were ever brought.

SANBORN'S BALANCE-SHEET.

The following is Sanborn's statement of expenditures in full: The following statement is substantially correct, but has been made up from such dates as I have here with me. Total amount collected from August, 1872, to the 3d of February, 1874, $427,036. Government share, free of all expenses, $213,518; received by J. D. S., $213,518; paid for rent of offices from August, 1872, to January, 1874, $2,500; paid salary of Secretary from August, 1872, to April, 1874, at $200—$4,000; paid expenses of secretary for same period, $1,090; paid Waddell, $2,878.

Paid W. G. Morrison and two assistants in London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, Lyons, etc., $43,875. Paid United States Attorney Bliss about $3,220. Paid J. D. Coughlin and assistants $6,120. Paid in Brooklyn to G. Courtney and others, $4,800. Paid F. Prescott, legal services, expenses and dispursements, $28,000. Paid personal expenses, about $10,000. Paid Presbery and Green, $23,780. Paid C. B. Underwood at various times from March 1, 1873, to Jan. 11, 1874, for counsel fees, expenses, and disbursements on account of information regarding certain railroad companies and income and legacy and succession taxes, in full, $18,675. Amounts due and unpaid, about $7,500. Total, $156,438, leaving $57,059.

Mem.—The large expenses attendan upon my late trial in Brooklyn and in coming to Washington are not included in any of the foregoing amounts.

JAYNE'S RESIGNATION.

The announcement is made of the acceptance of the resignation of Special Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne, dating March 8. The letter of acceptance, it is said, compliments Jayne for his zeal in the service of the Government.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—A nervous restlessness characterized the proceedings of the House to-day. The speeches on the finances were short, sharp, and delivered with great earnestness. E. Rockwood Hoar and Gen. Garfield were particularly eloquent and earnest in showing up the evils that would result from the adoption of inflation measures, and the dishonesty of such action in the face of the

PLEDGES GIVEN TO THE COUNTRY

by Congress and by both parties, in their platforms, to return to specie payments as soon as practicable. They both made some impression, but the inflationis, drawing frequent inspiration from Senators Morton and Logan, who, as yesterday, were on the floor of the House during nearly all of the discussion, were determined, buoyant, and defiant.

In the middle of a speech by John Q. Smith, of Ohio, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived at which the previous question was to be demanded. After some submitting of amendments and

QUIBBLING DELAYS,

the vote on seconding the demand was taken by letters, and resulted in a refusal to second. Benjamin Butler then moved a postponement of the whole question till Tuesday next, at 1:30, saying that he would at that time move to take up and pass the Senate bill. This was a test vote, as those who voted aye may be pretty safely relied on to vote for the Senate measure. The various

WESTERN MEMBERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:

Ohio: Aye—Banning, Berry, Bunby, Danford, Lamison, Robinson, Sayler, Sherwood, Sprague, and Woodward; No—Foster, Garfield, Gunickle, Monroe, Neal, Parsons, Smith, Southard.

Kentucky: Aye—Adams, Arthur, Beck, Brown, Crossland, Durham, Standeford, and Young.

Illinois: Aye—Eden, Hawley, Knapp, Marshall, Martin, McNulta, Ray; No—Barriere, Burchard, Cannon, Farwell, Fort, Hurlbut, Rice, Ward.

Michigan: Aye—Begole, Bradley, Burroughs, Conger, Field; No—Hubbell, Waldron, Williard, Williams.

Indiana: Aye—Cason, Hunter, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Shanks, Tiner, Williams, Wilson; No—Coburn, Holman.

Wisconsin: Aye—Eldredge, Hazelton, McDill, Rusk; No—Barber, Mitchell, Sawyer, Williams.

Iowa: Aye—Donnan, Kasson, Loughridge, Orr, Wilson; No—Cotton.

Pending a vote by ayes and noes on Butler's motion to lay a motion to reconsider on the table, it was agreed on motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, by a vote of 113 to 102, to adjourn. The vote is sufficiently close to insure some heavy electioneering between this and the time that the final vote is had.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—There is a rumor in circulation here to-night to the effect that the President has decided upon offering the position of Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Dawes, and there are a great many reasons for according some degree of credit to the report. Benjamin Butler has intimated, quite recently, his intention to have Richardson removed, and he may be acting as Dawes' friend in this as in the Senatorial conflict in Massachusetts, which this appointment, by the way, if it should be accepted, would greatly simplify. Mr. Dawes has been very much annoyed of late at the public understanding that Butler is his friend, supporter, and manager. While he does not care for an open rupture with that gentleman, still he loses no opportunity for saying explicitly that he and Gen. Butler have no interests in common. Under such circumstances, it appears improbable that Mr. Dawes would accept this appointment if it should be tendered him. Meanwhile, Benjamin Butler, the attorney, confederate, friend, and apologist of Sanborn, Jayne, and others of that ilk, seems to have thing pretty much his own way at the White House.

COMMITTEE WORK.

ANTE-REBELLION POSTAL CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Post-Master-General, his First Assistant, and Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in regard to the future and present condition of a large mass of claims for carrying the mails in the Southern States before the late war. After considerable discussion, it was referred to Messrs. Tyner, Loughridge, and Hancock as a sub-committee.

APPROPRIATIONS WANTED.

The District of Columbia Board of Health were heard in advocacy of an appropriation of $31,000 to make good the deficiency caused by the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the prevalence of small-pox last year. The Committee took the subject under consideration.

INDIAN CLAIM DENIED.

It was decided to refuse the request for the deficiency appropriation of $50,000 for subsistence for the Kaw Indians.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

The Postmaster-General to-day informed the Committee that it would be advisable to make provision in the Deficiency bill for furnishing his Department $8,000 to enable him to offer rewards for the apprehension of sundry mail-robbers in Texas and elsewhere.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, formerly a member of Congress, and now a conractor to furnish supplies to Indians, is wanted by the House Indian Committee, who are investigating alleged frauds in the letting of Indian contracts, but he cannot be unearthed. Gen. Dodge, it will be remembered, dodged the Credit Mobilier contest last winter. He was here but a few days ago, but as soon as he ascertained that he was likely to be summoned as a witness before the Committee, he left town with celerity, and is not to be found.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Benjamin P. Avery, California, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, vice F. F. Lowe, resigned. L. L. Davis, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Ironton, Mo.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

Representative Houghton has been authorized by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to report a bill requiring the Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate the bridge across the Missouri River, at Omaha, as a part of its continuous line of road. This bill is designed to put a stop to the present extra charges for freight and passengers, exacted for transferring them across the river by this bridge. Much inconvenience is now occasioned to passengers by compelling them to change cars. The bill, in order to protect holders of bridge bonds, provides that the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall pay interest on them, and shall also set apart annually an amount equal to 4 per cent of the amount of the bridge

(See Fifth Page.)

CRIME.

Horrible Case of Cruelty to a Child.

A Murder and Lynching Case in Texas.

Report that Two of the Bender Family Have Been Arrested.

Horrible Case of Cruelty to a Little Child.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A sad case of cruelty to a little child has come to light. It is no exaggeration to say that with the class in which it occurred, it is only one of many cases. A few days ago a charitable lady was on an errand of mercy to a dying woman in house No. 135 West Forty-first street, in this city, when she heard loud and long continued shrieks in another part of the house. Inquiring among the neighbors, she learned that the sound proceeded from a little orphan girl living with Francis and Mary Connolly, and that similar cries were wrung from her almost daily by

THE PITILESS BEATINGS SHE WAS SUBJECTED TO

by these people. The lady at once called on Henry Bergh, and asked whether something could not be done to alleviate the child's sufferings. Mr. Bergh offered his services in the matter, and acting, not as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but as a private citizen, proceeded to collect, as fast as possible, evidence in the case. This he laid before Judge Lawrence, and asked that the child be taken from the Connolly's claiming that

SHE WAS NOT THEIR CHILD,

and that they had no right to her. Judge Lawrence granted to-day a writ to bring the child before him. She was brought to court by an officer. The little girl's appearance was miserable and pitiable in the extreme. She is small, with blue eyes and brown hair, and when found had on no clothes except a calico dress, which was ragged and dirty. Her features were sharp, and the skin was stretched tightly over them, and they bore that

DULL AND HOPELESS EXPRESSION

which is never seen on a child's face save when caused by ill-treatment and hunger, and is so painful to the beholder. Across her forehead was a broad, livid scar, which could only have been caused by a heavy blow with some blunt weapon. Here is

THE STORY SHE TELLS

of her miserable life:

My name is Mary Ellen McCormack. I don't know how old I am. My parents are dead. Don't recollect the time when I did not live with the Connollys. I call Mrs. Connolly mamma. I have never had but one pair of shoes, but can't recollect when that was. I have had no shoes or stockings on this winter. I have never been allowed to go out of the rooms where the Connollys live except in the night, and then only in the yard. I have never had on a particle of flannel. My bed is only a piece of carpet stretched on the floor underneath a window, and I sleep in my little undergarment with a quilt over me. I am never allowed to have any company whatever. Mrs. Connolly has been in the habit of whipping and beating me almost every day. She used to whip me with a rawhide. The whip always left black and blue marks on my body. I have now on my head two black and blue marks which were made by mamma with the whip, and the cut on the left side of my forehead, which was made by a pair of scissors in mamma's hand. She struck me with the scissors and cut me. I have no recollection of ever having been kissed. I have never been taken on my mamma's lap or caressed or petted. I never dared to speak to anybody, because if I did I would get whipped. I never have had, to my recollection, any more clothing than I have on at present—a calico dress and skirt. I have seen stockings and other clothes in our room, but am not allowed to put them on. Whenever mamma went out I was locked up in a bed-room. I don't know why I was whipped. Mamma never said anything to me when she whipped me. I do not want to go back to live with mamma, because she beats me so. I have no recollection of ever being in the street in my life.

Double Murder by a Peddler near Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., April 9.—An aged couple, named Haywood, living on a farm between Kalida and Gomer, were murdered yesterday evening by a man named Goodman who is now under arrest, and who has confessed to having shot the murdered couple. The old people were 70 years of age. Goodman is a young married man, living in the neighborhood, and has been engaged in peddling washing machines through the country. There are no further particulars of this dreadful tragedy, and in the absence of any telegraph or railroad facilities, nothing further can be learned to-night.

A Farmer Accused of Theft.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., April 9.—Seth Hunt, a prominent farmer, was arrested, on complaint of Sabin Bros., for stealing a lot of tools. The trial is in progress.

Suspected Murder.

OMAHA, April 9.—A letter from Weeping Waterfalls, Cass County, states that intense excitement was produced there last week by the discovery that the wife of S. W. Burnham was dead, and had been buried in his garden without the knowledge of any human being save Mr. Burnham and his son. The Sheriff and Coroner were called to investigate the matter, found the corpse in a hollow, about 3 feet deep, where the body had been tumbled in a semi-nude condition, with one foot reaching nearly to the surface. Mr. Burnham and his son have been arrested and placed in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was his third wife. A post-mortem examination was made in an unsatisfactory manner, and efforts are now being made to have the County Court order another.

Murder and Lynching in Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 9.—Turner Ardazal, an Italian, Captain of the sloop New Louisiana, entered the residence of Mr. Jett, 3 miles from Orange, Tex., during Jett's absence, and murdered Mrs. Jett and two children, daughters nearly grown. When Mr. Lyons and other citizens arrived they found Ardazal endeavoring to burn the bodies. He was immediately arrested.

LATER.—Last night, soon after the Sheriff entered the Jail to give the prisoners supper, a crowd of armed men rushed in and overpowered the officer, and took the murderer of the Jett family outside the prison and literally riddled him with bullets.

That Bender Family Again.

SALT LAKE, April 9.—An old man, supposed to be Bender, of Kansas, was arrested in the southern portion of this Territory some weeks ago, and arrived here last night, and is now in jail at this place. Some parties here, who claim to have known him, identify him as Bender, of Kansas. A young man, supposed to be his son, is also in custody at Salt Creek, and will also be brought here.

A Double Murder in Putnam County, O.

TOLEDO, O., April 9.—A special from Ottawa, Putnam County, O., says a horrible double murder was committed in the west part of that county last night. A man named John W. Goodwin murdered an aged man and his wife named Haywood. The murderer obtained about $200 in money. There is great excitement, and it was with difficulty that the murderer was prevented from being lynched.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Lebanon, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says John R. Breckenridge, of Danville, Ky., but lately a student at law at Lebanon, was shot and mortally wounded at the latter place this afternoon. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, and brother of Col. W. C. B. Breckenridge, of Lexington.

An Embezzling Bank President.

Brooks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, Va., was indicted yesterday for embezzling and misapplying moneys and the credit of that institution to the amount of about $90,000, and had bail fixed to-day at $25,000.

THE CENTENNIAL.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—The Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to erect the Centennial Building in Philadelphia, passed the House to-day by a vote of 60 to 34.

PUTS.

Judge Blodgett's Decision on Those Bought of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co.

He Holds that They Are Simply Gambling Contracts.

One Side Did Not Intend to Deliver the Grain, or the Other to Receive It.

They Are Contracts Contrary to Public Policy.

To Ask $400,000 for What Cost $19,000 Is Monstrous.

The Claimants Allowed Only What They Paid.

A decision on the question of the legality of "puts" was made yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett. The question was as to the admissibility of the claims of William Young & Co., Bensley & Wagner, C. A. Main & Co., Davis, Pope & Co., and Alexander Geddis against the bankrupt firms of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. and Peyton R. Chandler. The Judge decided that "puts" were nothing more than wagers, and excluded the claims, but allowed the parties to file claims for the amount actually paid on their "puts," being a half-cent per bushel on the amount offered. We give in full the opinion, which is one of the clearest and best ever made by Judge Blodgett.

The question in this case arises on the report of H. N. Hibbard, Esq., one of the Registers of this Court, on an application by the Assignee of the bankrupts for an order to expunge the claims of the parties named, as well as a large number of other claims depending on substantially the same facts.

THE TESTIMONY.

It appears from the testimony submitted with the Register's report that in the month of May, 1872, and for several years prior thereto, the bankrupts, Peyton R. Chandler and the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. were engaged in the business of buying and selling grain on the Chicago market, and as members of the Board of Trade of this city. That Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. were brokers and commission merchants, and Peyton R. Chandler dealt mainly on his own account as a capitalist through Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., who acted as his brokers. That about the middle of May Peyton R. Chandler conceived the idea of making

A CORNER IN OATS

for the month of June then ensuing, and with that view he purchased all the "cash oats" as they arrived in the market, and took all the "options" offered him for June delivery, his purpose being to own all the oats in the market and compel those who had sold "options" for June to pay his price; or, in others words, to settle with him by paying such differences as should exist between the prices at which he purchased the options and the price he should establish for cash oats on the last day of June, when his options matured. In pursuance of this plan, he purchased, between the 15th of May and the 18th of June, 2,500,000 bushels of cash oats, being all, or substantially all, the cash oats on the market, and also bought June "options" to the amount of 2,939,400 bushels. The total amount of oats in store in this city on the 18th of June was only 2,700,000 bushels, from which it will be seen that Chandler practically controlled the market up to that time, and that the amount received during the remainder of the month was only 800,000 bushels. As incidental to run part of the machinery of this corner, Chandler also sold what are called

"PUTS,"

or privileges of delivering to him oats during the month of June for 41 cents a bushel. These "put" contracts are alike in form, and read as follows:

Received of E. F. $50, in consideration of which we give him, or the holder of this contract, the privilege of delivering to us or not, prior to 3 o'clock p. m. of June 30, 1872, by notification or delivery, 10,000 bushels No. 2 oats, regular receipts, at 41 cents per bushel, in store; and, if delivered, we agree to receive and pay for the same at the above price.

CHICAGO, June —, 1872.

CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO.
P. R. CHANDLER.

The amount paid by the purchasers of these "puts" was ½ cent per bushel for whatever quantity was named in the contracts. The tickets, or contracts, were all signed by Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., and part of them were also signed by P. R. Chandler, but Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. acted as the brokers of P. R. Chandler, and their contract was his. The total quantity of oats sold for these "puts" amounted to about 3,700,000 bushels.

FAILURE.

When Chandler commenced to buy oats with a view to the corner the price in this market was about 39 cents a bushel. After he took possession of the market he put the price to 41 cents and upwards, and held it there till the 18th of June. In the meantime the price had declined in New York and elsewhere, so that oats to ship were not worth over 33 to 35 cents, and July options for this market were not worth over 33 cents. On the 18th of June P. R. Chandler and Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. failed, and the price declined before the close of business that day from 41 to 30 cents, and continued to decline during the remainder of the month, so that before the end of June there was 25 cents per bushel between the time of the failure and 3 o'clock on the 30th of June the holders of the "puts" claimed to have made tender to the bankrupts of the quantity of oats called for by their respective tickets, and the oats not being accepted and paid for, they sold them upon the market that day or the next, under the rules of the Board of Trade, and have proved up their claims for the differences between the price named in the "put" and that for which they sold.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT

of claims thus proved up is about $400,000, and the total amount received by the bankrupts for these puts was less than $19,000,—about $18,500, as I compute it at half a cent a bushel.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

The proof shows conclusively that the plans of Chandler and the fact that he was manipulating the market with express reference to a corner in oats for June, were well known and understood on the Board of Trade, while the number of these "put" claims, about 125, all, or substantially all, in favor of members of the Board, show that the struggle between Chandler, who was endeavoring to hold up prices, and the sellers of "options" and holders of "puts," who were endeavoring to break the price, was quite generally participated in by members of the Board. In other words, it was notorious that Chandler was endeavoring to keep the price at 41 cents or upwards, while the sellers of "options" and holders of "puts" were endeavoring to break down the price. It is true that in this testimony some of the claimants say there was no "corner," or that they did not know that there was a corner, but the cross-examination shows that they knew Chandler was trying to make a corner, and they say he did not do it because he failed before the close of the month, so that by their own admission, they knew that he was attempting—knew the reasons for his purchase of such large quantities of "cash oats," and options, and knew he did not sustain his corner because the "short" interest broke him down, and the moment a man bought a "put," he became identified with the short interest—his interests were antagonistic to Chandler.

THE CLAIMS SAID TO BE FRAUDULENT.

The Assignee attacks these claims upon the ground that they are fraudulent as against the other conditions of the bankrupt. The main ground, and the only one which I shall consider, being that they are wager-contracts, and therefore void. Without taking time to discuss all the points raised by the able arguments which have been submitted, and the various reasons urged for and against these claims, it is enough to say that it seems to me that the contracts in question partake of all the characteristics of a wager. It is in substance an assertion by the seller of the "put" that oats cannot be purchased on that market before 3 o'clock p. m. of the 30th of June for less than 41 cents a bushel, and are undertaking to pay the difference between 41 cents and any "corner" market price. If he, Chandler, sustains the price at 41 cents or above, he wins the half-cent a bushel paid for the "put," because the holder will not deliver, while if the price goes below that named he is to pay the difference. This is practically the contract.

A MANIFEST BET.

It is as manifestly a bet upon the future price of the grain in question, as any which could be made upon the speed of a horse or the turn of a card. The evidence in this case shows that in nearly all the cases of settlements on "puts" or "option" contracts, the grain is never delivered nor expected to be delivered, but the parties simply pay the difference, as settled by the prices. But, if that were not so in all cases, it is clear that in this case no delivery of the grain was intended by these "put" holders, because they knew that Chandler controlled all the oats in the market and fixed the price, and that their only expectation for success depended on their being able to break the market before their time for delivery expired. Some of them say—Bensley, I think—that they intended to deliver the oats, but

IT IS ABSURD

to suppose that they intended to deliver, unless they could do so for less than 41 cents. They intended to deliver if they could break Chandler, or prevent his "corner" from culminating, as the jockey may intend to walk his own horse over the course after he has poisoned or lamed that of his competitor. They did not intend to deliver, if Chandler succeeded. Thus a struggle inevitably ensued between Chandler and the holders of this immense amount of "puts" and "options," Chandler alone on one side attempting to hold up the price, and all the rest seeking to put it down. The fact that the sellers of "options" and holders of "puts" were able to get resolutions through the Board of Trade, making new warehouses where oats had never been stored before, *"regular"* for the performance of these contracts, shows the intensity of the contrast and the overwhelming influences with which Chandler had to contend. I do not mean to be understood as saying that the fact that Chandler sold "puts" to so many as to create an overwhelming opposition, makes the transaction any more or less a wager than if he had only sold one "put," but it shows

THE NOTORIETY OF THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS.

From the very nature of the transaction the interest of the holder of the "put" is to break down the price, and that of the seller to maintain it. The number engaged in this transaction, and the quantities involved, demonstrate that neither party expected any grain to be delivered. Chandler expected to hold up the price, in which event no grain would be offered him, and the other parties must have known they could not get the grain to deliver unless they first broke Chandler, and then, although they might tender, he could not receive, so that in payment no actual delivery was anticipated. They made their tenders only as a method of establishing differences after he had failed, and was powerless.

THE AUTHORITIES.

That transactions of this kind are only wagers is abundantly established by authorities. (Gugenwood vs. Kane, 1 Comn. Bench, 538; Bruce's Appeal, 55 Penn., St. 298; Kirkpatrick vs. Bonsall, manuscript opinion of Sup. Ct. Pa., ex parte Manham, 2 DeG., F. & J., 634; Capard vs. Hinman, 1 Bosworth, 217.) It is true those cases arose under statutes making such transactions void as gaming contracts. But the test applied was: Did the parties intend to sell on one side and buy on the other the stocks which purported to be the subject matter of the transaction, or did they only intend to adjust the differences? And as it was found that they only meant differences when they said shares, the contracts were held to be essentially gambling contracts, and therefore void.

CONTRARY TO PUBLIC POLICY.

It is said, however, that there is no statute in this State expressly prohibiting contracts of this kind, as there is in England and Pennsylvania; and, as the highest Court of this State has decided that wagers are not necessarily void, therefore, these contracts—not being inhibited by any express law of this State—are not void. There is no dispute that contracts of wager are valid at common law, unless affected with some special case of invalidity. (Ball vs. Gilbert, 12 Met., 397.) But wagers which are contrary to public policy have always been held in the courts to be essentially void, without statutory prohibition, and cannot be made the ground of an action. (Hartley vs. Rice, 10 East., 22.) And a high authority in the profession has stated the law on the subject of the validity of wagers with great force and clearness, when he says:

As the moral sense of the present day regards all gaming or wagering contracts as inconsistent with the interests of the community, and at variance with the laws of morality, the exception necessarily tends to become the rule.

Indeed, any one rising from a full examination of the law applicable to wagers, as expounded by the courts, would undoubtedly testify that while he has found in the books, and especially among the older text-writers and cases, general expressions to the effect that wagers were valid at common law, he has found the cases, when they have been enforced, to be extremely rare, and the courts have been astute to find reasons for not enforcing them.

DECISIONS OF THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

Following this general current of authority, the Supreme Court of this State, under the statute prohibiting gaming, has decided that wagers upon horse-races are void, and cannot be enforced, and that money paid on such wagers can be recovered back. (23 Ill., 493; 51 Ill., 473.) The language of the Illinois statute on which these decisions are based is, in substance, that all promises made in pursuance of arrangements, etc., where the consideration or any part thereof shall be money won by gaming, etc., *shall be* void.

The language of 8 and 9 Vict., on which the Gagewood v. Blain and other English cases were decided, is: "All contracts or agreements whatever, by parol or in writing, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void." The precise question made in this case has never been before the Supreme Court of this State to my knowledge, and I am not aware that it has ever been raised. At the Circuit bar in a late case before His Honor Judge Tree, of this city, he held that "option in contracts for grain, when the parties intended only to pay the differences and not to deliver the grain, were void, as wagering contracts." I quote him as reported in the daily papers of this city. But it hardly seems possible that any court can be called upon to construe the Illinois statute in the light of the decisions already made by our courts and of the English decisions upon a statute so substantially similar could hesitate to pronounce these contracts wagers, and void as contrary to the statute.

THE COMMON LAW.

But even if not within the letter or spirit of the statute of this State, the common law authorities are clear to show that such contracts are contrary to public policy are void without reference to any statute. And, as the contracts under consideration are essentially nothing but bets upon the price of oats in this market within the time limited, and as it is obvious that the effect of such transactions is to beget wild speculations, to derange prices, to make prices artificially high or low as the temporary strength, or skill of the manipulators shall dictate, thereby tending to destroy healthy business and unsettle legitimate commerce, there can be no doubt of the

INJURIOUS TENDENCY OF SUCH CONTRACTS,

and that they should be held void as against public policy. As is most cogently said by the learned Judge who delivered the opinion in the cases cited from 55 Penn.:

Anything which induces men to risk their money or property without any other hope of return than to get for nothing any given amount from another is *gambling*, and demoralizes the community, no matter by what name it may be called.

The financial disaster and ruin which followed "Black Friday" in New York, and the scarcely less damaging local consequences which followed the various "corners" which have either succeeded or been attempted in this city, furnish conclusive proof, if proof were needed, that such gambling operations should be held void, as contrary to public policy.

The total amount paid by the claimants in these cases was less than $19,000, and yet the amount they claim is within a fraction of $400,000,—a disparity between the consideration paid and the sum demanded which strikes the mind at once as so grossly inequitable that the judicial conscience is shocked, and revolts from being made the instrument for enforcing such outrageous injustice.

WHAT PUTS ARE VOID.

I do not intend to be understood as holding that every option contract for the delivery of grain or stock, or that every "put" is necessarily void, but only that all these contracts, in the light of the testimony before the Court, were in their essential features gambling contracts. The parties when they made them did not intend to deliver the grain, but only at the utmost to settle the differences. They knew they could not obtain the grain to deliver if Chandler sustained his "corner," and their action in buying "puts" was virtually a bet on their part that he could not accomplish what they all knew he was endeavoring to do, that is, keep up the price through June to his own figures, and virtually a bet on his part that he could do so.

HARMLESS CONTRACTS.

It is shown in the proof and urged in the argument that the "put" is in itself a very harmless contract, and that dealers frequently resort to them as a method of insuring prices. It is answer enough to this to say that the proof fails to show that such was the object of any of these claimants. Chandler was taking all the cash oats offered at the price named in the "puts" and upward, and none, with the exception of Bensley, claim that they had the oats to fill the "puts" at the time they bought, or bought for that purpose till after Chandler's failure. It is perhaps possible to imagine a dealer with a stock of grain on hand which he wishes to hold for an advance, who may take a privilege of this kind to insure himself against a decline while waiting for an advance. But the very act of offering to sell a "put" either implies that the seller has control of the market so that he expects to make his own price, or else it is a more reckless assertion of the seller's opinion that the price will be maintained,—either of which partakes of the character of a bet.

"A wager," says Bouvin, "is a contract by which two or more parties agree that a sum of money or other thing shall be paid or delivered to one of them on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event."

To say that these contracts were taken for the purposes of insurance is too far-fetched an excuse, and evidently an afterthought.

NO VINDICATION OF CHANDLER.

In what I have said I do not intend to vindicate Chandler. His conduct was as reprehensible as that of the claimants. All were engaged in an immoral and illegal transaction, and this Court ought not to allow its powers to be prostituted to the enforcement of these contracts for either party. Money lost at play or in gaming cannot be recovered except where an action is given by statute, but, as I have already intimated my opinion that these cases are within the statute of this State on the subject of gaming under which money paid may be recovered back, I shall allow the claimants to prove their claims for the amounts actually paid by them respectively, which is a half cent per bushel on the grain named on their tickets. In the case of William Young & Co., $1,175; A. L. Geddes, $1,000; Bensley & Co., $350; Marr & Co., $170

THE CITY HALL.

Efforts to Make the City Go Into the Leasing Business.

The Buildings Offered, Their Rent and Accommodations.

The Cheapest Thing to Do.

One of the few questions that at the present time agitate this municipality is the changing of city and county headquarters from the "shebang" ironically termed "the City-Hall," which is now devoted to public offices of a local type. That the court-rooms, Clerk's office, Law Department, and Mayoral sanctum are inadequate for the uses to which they are dedicated is universally admitted. The building is rickety, the sewerage is abominable, the water-pipes are forever out of order, the gas is defective, and the odor is quite appalling to ordinary olfactories. Still, there is no denying the fact, the city has not now in the Treasury sufficient money to do better with most of her public officers. The county shares this

DEPLETED STATE OF FINANCES,

although not to so great an extent. Therefore, the question presents itself thus: Must Chicago and Cook County, officially considered, content themselves with the present buildings until the new City Hall is constructed?

The Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts, with their Clerks, are chief among the malcontents, and they are scarcely to be blamed. A common Justice of the Peace would hardly venture to hold court in the best of the court-rooms. They are, generally speaking, filthy, and poorly ventilated. It is actual suffocation for a Judge to hear, or a lawyer to "try" a case in any of these apartments during the summer months. As for the Clerk's offices, they are utterly unsuited for business, and the chamber devoted to the Law Department would disgrace a mushroom "city" out on the Plains. Still, what can a poor community do under the circumstances? As might be expected,

SEVERAL PLANS

to mitigate the evil complained of have been discussed. The massive and magnificent building of Mr. H. H. Honore, in Dearborn street, has been considered, and some Aldermen, of very extravagant notions, have spoken favorably of renting the whole as an almost incredible figure. No reasonable man could think of renting such a structure as the Honore Block, for, altogether apart from the fact that it was built for a hotel and is

ARCHITECTURALLY UNSUITED FOR PUBLIC OFFICES,

especially for court-rooms, the proprietor, in order to pay himself, would be forced to demand a rent altogether out of proportion to the present resources of the city.

Nevertheless, a special committee of the Cook County Commissioners has the matter under consideration. Commissioner Crawford is Chairman thereof, and a report will be made on Monday. Commissioner Jones stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that nothing definite had been resolved upon, and that, so far as he knew, no immediate change was contemplated. He thought the subject, vital to the very being of the University, has lain in abeyance and neglect. I cannot but hope that the Trustees will occupy the same relation to me I must ask that the consideration of it be deferred until this far more important matter is determined. At the same time, I am glad to propose to the Trustees, that if they will certainly unite in an effort to provide for the liabilities of the University before the annual meeting in June next, and if I can be of any assistance in the work, I will render such service as I can, without salary, the income of a bold official relations to the University. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours truly,

J. C. BURROUGHS.

In response to this communication,

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

were adopted at the meeting held Wednesday:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, in response to the invitation of this Board to still serve the University in the office of Chancellor, has requested that no action relating to himself personally, in that regard, shall be had at the present meeting, but offers, if the Board so please, to give his services without official position and without salary, in an effort to make provision for the payment of the existing debt, before the annual meeting in June next, namely, as a condition to this, that the Board shall, upon its own part, actively co-operate to the same end; therefore,

Resolved, That recognizing cordially the generous spirit in which Dr. Burroughs makes this proposal, the Board accept his offer, and, while requesting him to continue, pledge to him its own earnest active co-operation in an effort to provide finally and fully for the University debt.

Resolved, That President Doolittle be requested to give, in association with Dr. Burroughs, such efforts in this behalf as may be consistent with other duties and engagements, and in such ways as to himself shall seem most expedient.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. John W. Griggs, was presented, and after discussion was referred to a committee consisting of the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Dr. Burroughs, H. A. Rust, and the Treasurer, with instructions to report to the Board a more explicit and complete statement on certain points. At the adjourned meeting held on Wednesday, the following minute was read:

Mr. Doolittle, from the Committee to whom was referred the question of the assets of the University of Chicago available, and which may become available in the payment of its liabilities, submitted the following report and appendix:

The appendix contains a detailed list of such assets in three classes.

First—Notes and subscriptions, consisting only of valid obligations in writing.

Second—Subscriptions for the payment of money when a sufficient sum shall be raised or secured in good subscriptions to pay all the indebtedness of the University.

Third—Of lands donated and now held by the University outside the City of Chicago.

I. As to the list of notes and subscriptions, your Committee would remark that in making out the list of notes and subscriptions, they have carried out in the right-hand column the amount set opposite to the name and residence of the maker or subscriber; and they have not added to the sum so secured interest. All in that column they believe to be good as available assets. In cases where these notes and subscriptions have time to run, and do not draw interest, they have discounted from their face such sum, in their estimate, as to give their present value only. They placed in the left-hand column all such as some members of the Committee had knowledge of and counted were regarded doubtful for any reason. No interest is included in their estimate of the available notes and subscriptions, for the reason that many of them are for sums less than $200, and while they are regarded as good for principal and interest, the necessary incidental expenses of collecting and making them available, will be, perhaps, equal to that interest. In their estimate they have relied very much upon the judgment and personal knowledge of Dr. J. C. Burroughs, as to the responsibilities of the parties. As a test of his confidence, he offers to take from this list at either end, or anywhere, an assignment of such an amount, as, with the interest added to their face, will equal the amount due to him in full settlement of his demand against the University, which, according to the Treasurer's report, is over $15,000.

The aggregate in the right-hand column amounts to the sum of $30,545.67. In the left hand, or doubtful column, to the sum of $13,181.00.

II. Secondly, as to the list of conditional subscriptions:

The whole amount subscribed, as appears in the appendix, amounts to $19,775. In order to make this or any portion of it available, it is necessary to comply with the condition annexed to them, viz.: that a sum sufficient to pay off the entire indebtedness of the University shall be subscribed by good and responsible parties.

In thus reporting, as we have been compelled to do, upon the responsibility of the parties mentioned in the first class, it would under no circumstances be proper to publish the names of those where the amounts are stated in the left-hand column. Such publication is wholly unnecessary, might injure the persons referred to, and would violate the confidence and friendship reposed in the Board.

There is a large amount of notes on hand which the Committee have not entered upon the list of doubtful. In the very brief time in which they were required to report, they are not prepared to announce them as worthless, because the parties are unknown to either member of the Committee; yet from their long standing without any payment as upon them, they are regarded as very doubtful.

There are also upon the books memoranda of verbal pledges to a large amount, among which, as appears upon the list in the appendix annexed, is the amount of $8,000, which rests upon the honor and integrity of persons known to the Committee, and is regarded wholly reliable. Your Committee, however, do not include them as available.

III. As to the third class of available assets. It appears by the third list of the appendix that the University holds lands outside of the city received as donations to the amount of $6,400.

IV. To this should be added the value of the equitable interest in the lands deeded to Mr. Jacobs as trustee, or in the avails of the same. Another committee has that subject in charge, and in relation to that your Committee take no responsibility, and recommend no action. They simply refer to the matter as an available fund, pledged for the payment of the funded debt, and estimate the same at $2,000.

The three classes of assets which are available, and which may be made available, may be summed up as follows, viz.:

1. Notes and subscriptions	$30,545.67
2. Conditional subscriptions	19,775.00
3. Outside lands	6,400.00
Add the equitable interest in the land deeded to Mr. Jacobs as trustee, etc., or in its proceeds	2,000.00
	$108,720.67
Upon a review of the list we deem it proper to deduct from that known to be entirely safe	10,000.00
And leave the balance	$98,772.67

which is regarded by your Committee as a safe estimate of the available assets, applicable to the payment of liabilities.

It will be observed that your Committees have proceeded upon the basis of the Treasurer's report so far as to state the balance of the account at the end of the last fiscal year, September, 1873. It will therefore be necessary to strike the balance as of that date, between the available assets and the liabilities; and to add interest upon that balance until the time, or perhaps still better, until the end of the present fiscal year; that is, one year's interest.

Some time is necessary to raise the amount of such balance, and it would be prudent to add, also, for the amount of current expenses for all purposes, on and above current income, during the present year, by way of estimate, $3,000.

Your Committee would state, briefly, the account as follows:

Bonded debt	$100,000
All other indebtedness, including interest on bonded debt and to the Greek endowment fund to September, 1873	75,250
Add interest at 8 per cent on $100,000 for one year	8,000
On $75,250 for one year at 10 per cent	7,525
Add estimated deficiency of current year	3,000
Total debt September, 1874	$193,775
Total available assets as above stated	$ 98,772
Interest at 8 per cent should be allowed upon the $30,000 to be realized from the Burroughs and Goodrich Land Trust fund	
Add interest on $30,000 for one year	4,000
Total of assets, September, 1874	$102,720
Balance of debt, September, 1874	91,054
	$193,775 $193,775

To prevent all misunderstanding the Committee deem it proper to say that they have had no reference whatever, in making the estimate of available assets, to the magnificent property and grounds, library and apparatus of the University itself, worth over half a million of dollars.

In conclusion, your Committee, therefore, feel authorized to say that if $91,054 in money, or in good 10 per cent interest-bearing obligations, can be added to the present available resources of the University, all its bonded and floating debt, including its indebtedness to the Greek Fund, could be provided for, paid, and discharged. Any sum over and above one hundred thousand dollars would make it absolutely certain. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Committee.

J. W. GRIGGS, Treasurer.

RAISING MONEY.

The Hon. J. R. Doolittle, E. B. McCagg, Esq., and the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, were made a Committee on Resolutions, and at the adjourned meeting presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the charter of the University of Chicago, the Governor of this State is made Chancellor ex-officio, and, by reason of the duties of his office as Governor, it is impracticable for him to act as Chancellor in fact; and

WHEREAS, In the condition of its affairs it was deemed advisable by this Board, at its last meeting, to ask the Legislature to authorize the appointment of a Chancellor to discharge such duties as this Board may deem proper to assign to him, and such request has been granted, in the passage of a general law, to take effect on the 1st day of July next,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, of which the Chairman shall be one, to prepare and report such by-law, for the adoption of the Board, at its first meeting after said law takes effect, as they may deem proper in the premises, and also to report what further action should be taken by this Board upon that subject.

WHEREAS, It appears that the sum of $100,000, in addition to the available means of the University of Chicago, and the amount of subscriptions which will be made available by raising that sum, will, if promptly secured, relieve such institution from all its liabilities, for its bonded and floating debt, including its indebtedness to the Greek Fund; then, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, and each member thereof, earnestly appeals to the citizens of Chicago to unite with all the friends of the University everywhere to raise that large amount as an obligation to be met on the same, on or before the 4th day of July next; and, further, that by liberal subscriptions, and donations in money, land or otherwise, to endow its chairs, to improve its buildings, and grounds, to build a gymnasium; and to raise the means necessary to build the north wing of the University building estimated to cost from $150,000 to $250,000 and to lay its cornerstone, on or before the 4th day of July, 1875. Be it further

Resolved, That, in order to carry forward the purpose expressed in the above resolution, not only the Executive Committee and the officers and professors who may be designated in an effort to provide for the liabilities of the University before the annual meeting in June next, and if I can be of any assistance in the work, I will render such service as I can, without salary, the income of a bold official relations to the University. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours truly,

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Third—The third and last section, together with the first and second made applicable to buildings, etc., shall never be used except upon the express condition that said University shall hereafter never create, or suffer to arise, any lien, charge, or incumbrance, for any purpose whatever, upon the grounds, buildings, or other property of the University; and, that no contract shall be entered into for the erection of any new building until the whole amount necessary to complete the same shall be secured in money and obligations of undoubted responsibility, and which the contractors and builders shall have agreed to accept and receive, without recourse to the University, or any lien upon its buildings and grounds or other property.

It being the wish of the undersigned to aid in placing the University of Chicago upon a footing of equality with the best universities of the United States, and his sincere hope that on or before the 4th day of July, 1876, it may be free from every liability, its chairs endowed, and sufficient means secured to lay the foundations of the north wing of the University building—an edifice to be worth from $150,000 to $200,000.

Dated April 7, 1874.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to appoint some proper person in behalf of this Board, as soon as they shall be satisfied that means enough have been secured to discharge all the debts and liabilities of the University, to wait in person upon the late President of this Board, the Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, of the City of New York, to confer with him upon the future of the University of Chicago, and as to the name to be given to the proposed "North Wing of the University," and to express the hope that he may again allow this Board to make him as its President.

Resolved, That all moneys received, together with all subscriptions, notes, obligations, bonds, mortgages, and other securities for the University, shall be paid, or safely forwarded, by the person receiving the same, to the Treasurer, who shall immediately upon the books of the University, open an account with each subscriber or contributor; and it shall be the duty of such Treasurer, after entering the same properly on his books, to pay over all moneys and deliver all securities contributed for the purpose of endowment to the Committee on Endowments, to be invested by them, the Treasurer taking proper vouchers for such payment and delivery to such Committee, and making, also, the proper entry upon his books of the same.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have power, and it shall be their duty, to require bonds with good and sufficient sureties of the Treasurer, in the penal sum of $20,000, with power on their part from time to time to increase the same, conditioned for the faithful execution of the duties of his office as Treasurer; that the Treasurer shall keep all moneys coming into his hands in some bank or other secure place of deposit to be approved by the Executive Committee; that all disbursements made by the Treasurer in excess of the amount of $5 or upwards shall be by check, payable to the order of the person receiving the same; that such checks, with the stubs, be preserved as additional vouchers to the books and receipts; that such Treasurer shall report the amount of all such receipts and expenditures quarterly to the Executive Committee, and shall annually, and as much oftener as the Executive Committee shall request him to do so, submit for examination his books, vouchers, checks, and other papers.

Resolved, That all the journals of this city be respectfully requested to publish, as tonight, the proceedings of the Board of yesterday and to-day, with such notice of their unanimous action as may lend their great influence to make the future history of the University of Chicago what it ought to be.

The Committee provided for in these resolutions, and instructed to prepare a by-law, fixing the duties to be connected with the office of Chancellor, and to report generally upon the course proper for this Board to adopt in regard to that office, was appointed as follows: J. Y. Scammon, J. A. Smith, J. B. Doolittle, E. B. McCagg, Robert Harris.

OF OTHER BUSINESS

transacted may be mentioned the election of Robert Harris, Esq., as a member of the Executive Committee, with the appointment of committees upon matters touching the University grounds, and upon certain special questions of finance. The meeting was the largest held by the Board in a long time, and was harmonious and unanimous throughout. A large amount of most important business was transacted, and the members separated with the feeling that a new career is opening to the University they represent.

SUICIDE.

A Well-Known Citizen Shoots Himself Through the Head.

The Cause Mental Depression Produced by Pecuniary Difficulties.

The Act a Premeditated One.

John H. Poinier, a resident of Chicago for twenty-five years, and a gentleman well-known in the business circles of this city, committed suicide yesterday in the Brevoort House. For some time past, Mr. Poinier has been very low spirited on account of pecuniary difficulties, and a short time ago tried to poison himself, but by taking an over-dose he defeated his own purpose. Wednesday evening a gentleman called at the Brevoort House and registered "J. H. Poinier, City." He was given a room and immediately retired. Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, one of the bell-boys went to Mr. Poinier's room and found him lying on the floor, bleeding from a pistol wound in the head.

Dr. E. J. Farwell was at once called, but could do no good, and soon after Mr. Poinier died.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Stephens having been notified, at once impaneled a jury, with ex-Gov. Bross as foreman.

The first witness examined was Willie Clark, the bell-boy, who found Mr. Poinier dying. He testified as follows: Found the deceased lying on the floor; he was groaning and the blood was running from the wound very fast; he held a pistol in his left hand.

Harry Nye, being sworn, gave the following testimony: Am night-clerk at the Brevoort House; deceased came in Wednesday evening and registered; assigned a room to him; never saw him before; he was not in the least intoxicated; he roomed alone; no one heard the report of the pistol; was called when the deceased was found dying. The witness then identified a pistol shown him by the Coroner as the one deceased held in his left hand.

Dr. E. J. Farwell testified that he was called to attend deceased; found him lying on his face in a pool of blood, shot through the right temple; probed for the bullet and immediately found it; washed the deceased's face and head, and had him placed on a cot.

Lewis Poinier, being sworn, testified as follows: Am the wife of deceased; the body lying in the next room is that of my husband; am residing at No. 770 Michigan avenue; last saw deceased on Tuesday, when he came to talk over his business affairs; he spoke of going to Iowa, but did not appear decided about anything; he had been low spirited for a long time, and at times acted strangely; would talk in his sleep for hours until he would become very fatigued; he once before tried to take his life by poisoning himself, but took so much that it made him sick, and vomiting saved his life.

Mrs. Poinier was then shown a slip of paper on which was written, "Send my clothes to 770 Michigan avenue," and the letter to Gov. Bross given below, both of which she pronounced to be the writing of deceased.

HIS LAST MESSAGE.

Gov. Bross then read to the jury the following letter found on deceased and addressed to him:

CHICAGO, April 9, 1874.

This note will surprise you, all I have to say is simply that the mortal be passed to Dr. Andrews, Sixteenth street, head Prairie avenue, to be used in the cause of science. After having completed the autopsy I wish the whole mortal material destroyed. I do not know how I may be disposed of, before I have taken 6 grs. morphine. Do not have me hacked up by Miller. There will be no necessity for Coroner's jury. I wish Dr. Patterson to join you. God bless you. O could you see my writing. You would stamp on the back as you were wont to do 24 years ago and almost 25—say John, God bless you. My other affairs are all settled. I scarcely know how to close. All that I can say is, in the language of Hume, Now for the great secret.

JOHN H. POINIER.

To William Bross, Esq., Tribune office.

THE LETTER EXPLAINED.

The above letter was undoubtedly written on the 24 of April, though it is thought by some of Mr. Poinier's friends that in his unsettled state of mind he made a mistake in the date. Seven days ago a gentleman called on Gov. Bross and informed him that he had just left Mr. Poinier, who showed him a letter directed to the Governor and a quantity of morphine, a portion of which he said he had swallowed for the purpose of putting an end to his life. He said he would be dead in twenty-four hours, and appeared determined to kill himself at all hazards. While the gentleman was endeavoring to dissuade him from his rash purpose, a builder stepped up and offered Mr. Poinier a small job. He accepted it, and afterward remarked, "This will put it off twenty-four hours at any rate." Finding remonstrance useless, the gentleman then left him.

It has since been ascertained that Mr. Poinier did the work, and that he subsequently got another job, which he also worked on and completed. This employment restrained him from committing suicide between the day on which the letter was written and yesterday, but his keeping the letter in his possession shows clearly that he was determined on self-destruction all the time.

THE VERDICT.

The jury found that

TIONAL LIFE.

nce Company Ad.
Bankrupt.

Appointed by the State
Will Go Out.

e Bankrupt Court
Sustained.

Judge Blodgett.

ndered on the motion for a
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e first stated
E FACTS:
filed against the Company
ruary, 1874, setting up the
cash-loss for about $1,000;
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62.

TAGE OF THE ACT
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commenced against such cor-
before the courts of such State
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and dividing its assets ratably
and lawfully among those
or to proceedings having
against such corporation
Bankrupt laws of the United
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IT MEANS.
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U. S. MORTGAGE CO. VS. SCAMMON.

Application for Judgment on a Bond.

Arguments of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Wirt Dexter.

Judgment Granted and Appeal Taken.

Sale of Mr. Scammon's Property to the Marine Bank.

JUDGMENT RECOVERED.

A suit in debt for $160,000 gold was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court by the United States Mortgage Company against J. Young Scammon. The suit was on a bond and mortgage for $220,000, under which, it will be remembered, Mr. Scammon's property on the corner of Congress street and Michigan and Wabash avenues was sold about ten days ago, at the sale J. H. Rees was the nominal bidder, but it is understood that Mr. Babcock, President of the Mortgage Company, is the real owner.

WHAT THE MORTGAGE WAS FOR.

The case being before Judge Williams yesterday, it appeared that on May 30, 1872, Mr. Scammon borrowed of the United States Mortgage Company $220,000 gold, payable in installments, the first of which will be due May 30, 1874, and the last May 30, 1882, interest payable semi-annually on the 30th of November and May—with a provision authorizing the Mortgage Company to declare the whole principal due at once if default was made in the payment of any installment of principal or interest for thirty days after due. The loan was secured by a mortgage on real estate in the City of Chicago, and accompanied by a power of attorney authorizing the Mortgage Company to enter up judgment for the whole loan at once in case of default in paying any installment as provided by the terms of the loan. Mr. Scammon having failed to pay the interest due November 30, 1874, the Mortgage Company declared the principal sum due at once, and on March 31 advertised the mortgaged property for sale. At the sale the entire mortgaged property was bid off for $100,000, and this was a

MOTION TO ENTER UP JUDGMENT

for the balance of the principal of the entire loan, about $150,000.

This motion was resisted by Messrs. Trumbull & Ayer, on the ground that the mortgaged property had been bid off by the President of the United States Mortgage Company, at a great sacrifice; that it would be inequitable to allow a judgment to be entered up for the balance of the principal not yet due; that, by the sale of the mortgaged premises, the United States Mortgage Company had made and received more than the full amount of the interest due; and that, no installment of interest or principal being now due by the terms of the loan, no judgment could be entered up on the warrant of attorney. In other words, that it was competent for Mr. Scammon, at any time before the entry of a judgment under the power of attorney, to have come forward and have paid all installments then due, and have thereby prevented the entry of judgment for the installments which, by the terms of the loan, were not to fall due till a future period; that by the sale of the mortgaged premises the United States Mortgage Company had paid itself all that was due, and that it must wait till there was a failure to meet some subsequent installment before it could declare the whole sum due and enter judgment for the amount under the power of attorney. It was insisted that the Mortgage Company, by collecting from Scammon all that was now due, could not deprive him of the right which he would otherwise have had to come forward, pay all that was now due, and thereby prevent a judgment for the installments hereafter to become due.

MR. TRUMBULL

also appealed to the equity of the Court, saying the present case was a very hard one, that property worth over $400,000 had been sold for $100,000, and that then these hard-hearted money-lenders came into court with these extraordinary papers, judgment-note, etc., demanding judgment for the balance; and that the times were hard,—unusually so,—money very scarce, and these facts appealed strongly to the equitable consideration of the Court.

MR. DEXTER, IN REPLY,

said that this was not an occasion of sentiment, but a court of justice, and that he need make no apology for asking in behalf of his client those remedies which the law gave, and which Mr. Scammon contracted for when he obtained plaintiff's money. As to Mr. Scammon being interfered in getting him to execute such papers, he would say that Mr. Scammon was not a person likely to be gulled by any one, but, however that might be, he would transfer that portion of Senator Trumbull's censure to his brother, McCagg, who was the life-long friend of Mr. Scammon, and who drew these papers. This was a loan made in New York before the present Mortgage Committee was appointed, and before (Mr. D.) was their attorney. The lenders employed Mr. McCagg to draw the papers, and, it is to be presumed, followed his advice in regard to their nature, and how they were. As to the oppression, it is easy to make sweeping charges.

"THE EVIDENCE

just taken before Your Honor," said Mr. Dexter, "shows that the default occurred last November, and that the Mortgage Company did not press Mr. Scammon, but waited all winter, and during the winter repeatedly offered to make him a new loan for the interest due, which Mr. S. declined. So that the Company in fact demanded neither principal nor interest, but only security for interest due, and this on property greatly depreciated and bringing no rents. Does any one expect to be treated more kindly by their creditors? And if a debtor could not comply with so reasonable a request, his case is hopeless. If he could, but would not, he deserves no forbearance. As to

THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY,

the Senator's statements were preposterous. The loan must have been made largely on the strength of Mr. Scammon's name. The buildings were empty and situated where they would be a long time without tenants. Taxes, insurance, and repairs running against property that no one would occupy presented a poor outlook. As to moneys being close, if Senator Trumbull knew half as much about money as his successors he would know that it was never more abundant. It can be had at 8 per cent on good paper in New York City, and is plenty on good mortgages in Chicago. If this property is really worth from $400,000 to $500,000 as the Senator says, how easy for Mr. Scammon to borrow enough upon it to pay the Mortgage Company. What property sells for is sure evidence of its value. This sale was widely advertised. Why did not some of these gentlemen who think so highly of it put in an appearance? There is

ANOTHER REASON

why this proceeding should be no longer delayed; Creditors deserve humane treatment. They say Mr. Scammon is unfortunate. If so, it becomes more than ever his duty to be straightforward. The sale was made last Tuesday, and the Company was on that day entitled to its judgment. The debtor asked delay that he might negotiate, which he has been granted; but, pending this delay, it is in proof that interest has stopped upon the record mortgages to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million dollars to other parties. Is it safe to treat with such parties? During the delay no new securities could be honorably made, but it has been done. As to

THE POINT OF LAW—

if it can be called such—as applying to this case. When the landlord in the case cited disarmed for rent, he affirmed the lease and annulled the previous forfeiture. In this case there was no forfeiture; there was a debt of $22,000, which had become due by condition broken.

JUDGE WILLIAMS

said that he could see no objection to the judgment. The proceedings were regular; the judgment would be given in any other case; and he could not see why Mr. Scammon's case should be made an exception.

Judgment was accordingly rendered for $156,-267.35 in gold coin of the United States of America.

The defendant's attorneys took exception to the decision of the Court, and were allowed thirty days within which to file their bill of exceptions.

SALE OF MR. SCAMMON'S PROPERTY.

As it in anticipation of the judgment of the United States Mortgage Company, which would have been entered up yesterday, Mr. Scammon has disposed of his property and lands in and about the city to the Marine Company, the total consideration being $300,000. A quit-claim deed was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday, by which it appears that the property disposed of is as follows: Sub-lot 3, in Lots 1, 2, 7, and 8, and east 20 feet of Lot 6 in Block 21, in the original town, and the building known as the H. H. Honore Block, located at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, together with the land upon which it is situated. The Alathean addition to Chicago, except such parts as have heretofore been sold. Sub-Lot 1, in Lots 1, 2, and 3, of Block 1, in Clark's Addition, being on the east side of State street at junction of Sixteenth street. Lot 13, in Forsyth's Addition, except such part as has been sold. Lots 18, 19, 20, and 21, in Levy Church's Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Block 97, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision, located on South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. The undivided half of the west half of Sec. 23, 38, 14, at South Park, or so much thereof as belonged to Mr. Scammon. The E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 37, 14. The E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 20, 38, 14, and Lot 1, in Block 17, in Lyman, Larned & Woodbridge's Subdivision of 10 acres in the E. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, in the Township of Hyde Park.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE JOLIET IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

Thomas Blakey, who represents himself to be a creditor of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, filed a petition against it late Tuesday evening, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, but the particulars could not then be ascertained. Blakey, in his petition, alleges that the Company has been doing business for six months and more as a manufacturer, with its principal office at Chicago; that his debt is based on two notes for $13,088.26 each, in gold; one for $8,135.06, and one for $13,317.77; the first, then due four months, after Sept. 10, 15, and 20, respectively, and the last due ninety days after Nov. 19. These notes were indorsed by Peter Wright & Sons, to whom they were originally issued, and transferred to Blakey, who is now the legal holder. Suspension of payment, and a preferential payment of $3,000 to Morgan & Co., of Pittsburgh, and preferential assignments to other Pittsburgh parties, are alleged as acts of bankruptcy. A rule to show cause on the 15th of April was made.

A meeting of a majority of the unsecured creditors of the Company was held yesterday afternoon in Kingsbury Block, for the purpose of considering a second proposition from the stockholders looking to the settlement of the claims held against them, the first proposition of the stockholders to settle their liabilities on the basis of part cash and part stock having been refused. The proposition presented yesterday afternoon was an offer of settlement on the basis of half stock and half bonds, but it was not entertained. A motion to push bankruptcy proceedings immediately met with favor, though it is probable that further time will be given the Company to satisfy its creditors without the assistance of the courts. The committee appointed to look after the creditors' interests was continued in power, and the meeting adjourned.

THE VICTIM OF APPEARANCES.

Yesterday morning, when the Clerk at the West Side Police Court called out the sonorous and gentlemanly name "Jones," a man came slowly out of the prisoner's compartment, walking with great apparent difficulty, holding on to chairs, railings, and policemen, and groaning whenever his left foot touched the ground. He had a look of injured innocence upon his face, and seemed unable to understand how it was that he, a Jones, should find himself in such a place.

The Clerk, reading from his record, informed Mr. J. that he was charged with being drunk and disorderly. "I am not guilty."

"I expected as much," replied Mr. Jone. "I am not guilty. The trouble, Judge, is with appearances. They are always against me. If I could only get them on my side, I should be all right."

The Justice replied that he had noticed that peculiarity in other cases. Appearances were generally against individuals who turned up in his Court. He was inclined to think that "appearances" were strongly in favor of the temperance movement, and always took sides against those who drank anything. If he remembered correctly, "appearances" had appeared and testified against Mr. Jones about a month before.

That was the case, Mr. Jones submitted, but it was due to a fatal combination of circumstances, which latter were alone against him.

Officer Cleary informed the Court that while walking his beat on Laflin street, between Monroe and Adams, the night before, he had come across the prisoner, who was sitting on the sidewalk, groaning, and occasionally remarking that he had a clear case that time. The officer said he asked him what was the matter, and the man said he had broken his leg. Thereupon Cleary offered to help him home, but Jones positively declined, stating that if he left that place before some respectable citizen came along he would not be able to prove where he got his injury, and the city would cover up the hole that had tripped him, and he could be deprived of all his witnesses in the suit he intended bringing against it for damages. The officer argued with him, but all in vain; and finally, getting disgusted, lugged him to the station, and there had him christened by the station-keeper, so that instead of "Jolly Franklin" Jones he became "Drunk and Disorderly" Jones.

The prisoner beamed upon the Justice, and said he knew the city's little game perfectly. It had been played upon him twice before. On 1873, on St. Patrick's day, while walking home at night—not drunk, but absorbed in thought—he had stepped in a hole in the sidewalk and injured himself. When he awoke from his swoon, he found himself in the police station. After his escape the following day, he tried to find the place where he hurt himself, but in vain. Somebody had removed the hole, and consequently he had no foundation for a suit. On the 4th of July the same thing had happened to him, and he had again searched for the scene of his misfortunes. He had found a place where the chasm which tripped him ought to have been, since he remembered a step near by down which he fell, while wrapped in memories excited by the day he had been celebrating. But evidently the city authorities, informed by the policeman, had reconstructed things. But on this last occasion he had determined to remain "where he originally fell" until morning broke, or he could get some good citizen to guard the place for him. It was low business for a municipality to deal thus with its component parts.

Justice Scully responded by delivering his celebrated temperance lecture, the peroration being "fined $5 and costs." Mr. Jones paid this sum, and hobbled off up Madison street in search of the defective sidewalk, sadly confident, however, that it would be out of his power to find what he was in search of.

A DIVORCE IN DRAMATIC CIRCLES.

Mrs. Octavia W. Allen filed a bill yesterday, against her faithless husband, David R. Allen. She states that she was married in April, 1856, at Mobile, Ala., and lived with her husband until about four years ago, when she was obliged to leave him. He has not only been guilty of repeated cruelty, often threatening to kill her, and also of habitual drunkenness, but she charges he has been unfaithful to his marriage vows otherwise, with Etta or Nettie Holes, and has held her out to the world as his wife. Moreover she has been obliged to support herself and her three children, and sometimes even her husband. In view of all these circumstances she not unreasonably asks that she may be divorced and allowed to pursue her own path through the remainder of her life alone.

This case is of more than ordinary interest, in view of the fact that two parties have been before the public for a long time and are well known. Mrs. Allen has been engaged for three years at McVicker's Theatre, where she has won reputation as an acceptable and painstaking actress. Mr. Allen is known for his enterprise in building the Globe Theatre without capital of his own, having borrowed a little, and run greatly in debt to mechanics, but especially to an enthusiastic young lawyer who was to have delivered the speech at the opening of the Temple of Art, but who was defrauded of that privilege by Mr. Allen, and thereupon sank into profound melancholy, from which he has not yet recovered. The career of the Globe was brief. It fell a victim to gas-bills. So long as this system prevails of having theatrical performances only at night, there must be gas-bills, and they did for Mr. Allen, who was not able to persuade the West Siders that it was a treat to listen to a play in the dark. Then Mr. Allen rushed from the Globe, went into retirement, and lived on the earnings of his wife, on the loans of his friends. He got hold of the Globe again, but again failed. A poor actor, indifferent husband, but gigantic borrower, Mrs. Allen and Chicago will gain by being divorced from him.

UTTERLY UNTRUE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Ever since I took the stand I did against the gross injustice evinced in the late trial of Florence McCarthy, I have been the object of the bitterest persecution from connected with those who assault me with the vilest epithets, and the grossest, most indecent language, none of which I had intended to notice; for I would sooner stoop to treat with a midnight assassin than with that species of villains who dare not show their hand when they assault your character.

But I meet the report at almost every turn, that it is no wonder Ravlin is opposed to Ecclesiastical Councils, since he was suspended for three years from the functions of the ministry, by the Council at Freeport. And I have just learned that the wife of a member of a prominent publishing firm in this city rests under the impression, and reports it as a fact, that I was deposed from the ministry by that Council. I am informed that the report was first started by certain members of the late Council. How true this is, I cannot vouch. Wherever it started, I want to say this: I challenge any man or woman, living or dead, to repeat over their own signature the assertion that I was ever deposed from the ministry, or suspended for a single day by any church or Ecclesiastical Council on earth.

I brand the whole thing as a malicious falsehood, and I can prove it so by more than a thousand witnesses who, from long acquaintance and personal knowledge, know the thing to be utterly false in every particular. And, Mr. Editor, I am strongly tempted not now to give such an expose of the Freeport Council as at least one man in this city will not relish.

If the late Union Park Council has no supporters except such creatures as have assailed me, then surely its members are hard pushed for defenders.

And I am impressed that ministerial fellowship is the least dulcet of anything on earth, if what I have seen and tasted of late is to be regarded a specimen. Respect fully,

N. F. RAVLIN.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

RAILROADS.

The Council Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office; present, Ald. Lengacher, Stout, and Richardson.

A communication was presented from Ald. Cullerton, setting forth that many persons were being killed and maimed by the railroads running through the city, and that it was not the intention of the railroad companies to comply with the franchise granted by the city to the companies, requiring them to build viaducts over certain streets. The communication asked the Committee to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corporation Council be, and is hereby, instructed to prepare and submit to this Council, without unnecessary delay, a general ordinance compelling all railroad companies running their cars within the limits of the City of Chicago to have all cars propelled by other power than that of steam.

The resolution was passed, Ald. Richardson voting no.

The resolution referred to the Committee censuring the Board of Public Works for neglect of duty in the matter of constructing viaducts over railroad tracks, and thereby allowing the interests of the people to suffer, was taken up. The resolution signed by Ald. White calls for an expression of censure upon the Board for not giving proper attention to the interests of the city in this particular.

Ald. Richardson moved, as a substitute, a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to proceed immediately to designate the streets over which viaducts shall be constructed by the roads mentioned, in pursuance of the terms of the franchise.

The motion prevailed.

The ordinance authorizing Theodore Phinney to lay a 20-inch track on Lincoln street from the Chicago, Quincy & Burlington Railroad to certain lime kilns on the corner of Eighteenth and Lincoln streets was next considered. It was decided to recommend that Mr. Phinney have the privilege of maintaining the track for two years. Ald. Stout protested, and will bring in a minority report.

The petition of the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company asking for permission to construct side-tracks with the railroad on Grove street was postponed until the Committee have time to examine the grounds.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Ald. McGrath, Spaulding, Lynch, Schaffner, and Heath, met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, Ald. McGrath presiding.

Petitions to refund taxes already paid were acted upon.

The resolution offered by Ald. Jonas, asking that the sum of $1,000 be given to the widow of Patrick O'Meara, which had been referred to City-Attorney Jameson, was returned to the Committee, with his opinion. After examining the matter, he advised the Committee that the city had no authority to make such an appropriation. The petition was therefore recommended to be placed on file.

At the suggestion of Ald. Lynch, it was determined, as nothing could be done by the city, to solicit subscriptions from citizens, both for Mrs. O'Meara and Mrs. Jacobs, whose husband was also killed in the discharge of his duty. Mrs. O'Meara, who was present, was moved to tears on learning that the city had not the authority to give her the money, but left the room blessing the Aldermen for their kind intentions.

A resolution introduced into the Council Feb. 2, 1874, by Ald. Dixon empowering the City Comptroller to borrow $1,000,000 or more for the use of the city was placed on file.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The returns from the three remaining wards of the Town of West Chicago, the Ninth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth, were counted yesterday, and the result, as nearly as can be ascertained before the revision, which will be completed to-day, will make the majorities from the whole town as follows: Baker for Supervisor, 150; Rafferty for Assessor, from 700 to 1,200; O'Brien for Collector, from 380 to 400.

Mrs. Dora Korosoki, for many years President of the Sisters of Peace, a benevolent Hebrew ladies' society in this city, has lately been compelled to resign on account of ill health. Last evening she was waited upon by a number of ladies and gentlemen, who presented her with a beautiful gold watch and chain as a token of their regard and esteem.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

A meeting of the Chicago Clearing-House Association was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sol Smith, Esq., in the chair. The following banks were represented in the meeting, the object of which was to discuss national finances: First National Bank, L. J. Gage; Third National, J. Irving Pearce; Merchants' National, J. C. Neely; Northwestern National, J. D. Sturges; Commercial National, C. Otis; Union National, George A. Ives; Merchants' Savings, Sol A. Smith; National Bank of Illinois, H. H. Nash; Prairie State, George Scoville; German National, Henry Greenebaum; International, B. Lowenthal.

There being no quorum, the Chair called upon the Secretary to read the sections in the by-laws regarding attendance, and directed him to enforce the fine of $5 against non-attending members.

Mr. Greenebaum moved to adjourn until 4½ o'clock to-morrow (this) afternoon, which was was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WICKER PARK CHURCH.

The Rev. William E. Holyoke closed his pastorate of five and a half years with the Wicker Park Congregational Church, Chicago, on the 29th ult. During this time all the thirteen other Congregational Churches of the city but two have changed ministers, the exceptions being the First and Union Park Churches. One church has merged its existence in the Plymouth, and another, the Scandinavian, has been relinquished.

Mr. Holyoke's field was probably the hardest in the city, as it was not the mission of any other church, but an independent enterprise, and the story of the first few years of church-planting reads like romance. When raising funds for church-erection Mr. and Mrs. Holyoke had often to walk from one and a half to two miles before reaching car or 'bus; and, after climbing stairways to offices all day, resume, against a fierce northwester, through snow or mud, the weary foot-march home. No alluring salary repaid these toils. The reward was rather in the establishment of a true Christian Church to bless the future generations of this great metropolis. Wind and tide seemed against them, for the first building blew down in a wintry gale,—and the tide of immigration long set in another direction.

But at last a fair and sightly edifice arose. A flourishing Sabbath-school was gathered in the new quarters. One hundred English-speaking families became interested, of whom 60 per cent still remain in the vicinity. Social influences judiciously at work refined society and kept out dissipating entertainments. Slowly grew the membership, because a little Christian element entered the region; and the few workers had heavy burdens of preparatory work to bear before gathering in the golden sheaves. Yet one revival was enjoyed; and the long-looked-for harvest-time seemed near at hand, as the founders of the work resign the sickle that others may take it up.

The rapid and substantial building up of the region and its beauty surprise all visitors, and prove the need and wisdom of this church-planting. Property there that could have been bought in 1869 for less than $1,000 per acre is now worth $6,000. Nor is the incoming population all foreign. This church is needed, and the work so painfully yet successfully begun should be aided by the older churches. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoke have received flattering testimonials from their late charge, and repeated tokens of the respect of the community.

FULLERTON AVENUE SEWER.

The residents on the Lake View side of Fullerton avenue have decided to serve an injunction on the Board of Public Works, to prevent them from putting a sewer on that avenue unless the said residents are permitted to connect it with their drains. The Board of Public Works have provided, to a certain extent, at least, to meet this case. A catch-basin is to be placed at the corner of each street intersecting Fullerton avenue, and the people north of the avenue can have all the drains they please running into them. As for the houses which are on the north side of Fullerton avenue, it will be impossible for them to drain directly into the sewer, which is from 26 to 32 feet below the surface, and they will have to run their drains into those catch-basins as they best may.

END OF THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The boot and shoe makers' strike, which has been in progress in Chicago during several weeks, has resulted, so far, in the thorough discomfiture of the strikers. The manufacturers, although somewhat embarrassed at the outset, soon got over the difficulty by resorting to the common-sense expedient of importing operatives from the East, a plan that has succeeded admirably. The Eastern workmen accept the pay originally offered by the Chicago firms, which is, on an average, about $1 to $1.50 in excess, per case, of prices paid in New England and New York. Many of the original Chicago strikers have returned to the shops, convinced that the worst use a workman can put himself to, is to strike. The average boot and shoe maker in our manufactories, makes about $18 per week, for which he has to labor assiduously, and on which he has to support, in most cases, a wife and family. But the manufacturers say that they cannot afford to pay a higher price.

Most of the factories are now running with nearly the same amount of hands employed by them previous to the strike. By two weeks everything will be back where it was before the usual experiment of the disgusted operatives was tried and found wanting.

TEMPERANCE.

The Women's Central Committee held a meeting yesterday morning in the First Methodist Church, Mrs. Jutkins presiding. She stated that work was progressing satisfactorily in the South and West Divisions, but more concentration of effort was needed. In this view Mrs. Jones coincided. She thought the women in Chicago were too much divided. They must unite in order to be effective. The Rev. Dr. Thomas announced that arrangements had been perfected whereby the ladies could use the church one night each week free of charge. The next meeting of the Committee will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

To-day has been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer by the Woman's Temperance Organization of this city, for Divine wisdom and power in the great struggle. The schedule of subjects is as follows:

At 9 a. m., prayer for the Holy Spirit upon the day, and all who observe it at home or in praying-circles. At 10 a. m., "The Christian women of the city and State—that a sense of personal responsibility in, and consideration to, this work may be given, taking for their motto, 'Ready for work or sacrifice.'" At 11 a. m., "Christian men,—husbands, fathers, and sons,—that they may have the same baptism." At 12 m., "Press and pulpit." At 1 p. m., "Manufacturers, dealers, great and small; all who derive any gain from the accursed traffic; officers and men in authority, city and State." At 2 p. m., "The young." At 3 p. m., "Mothers; their influence upon the present and coming generations." At 4 p. m., "Drinkers, moderate and excessive; widows and orphans caused by the demon."

There will be an all-day service, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. Ladies of all denominations are urged to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Union Catholic Library Sociable is this evening.

Mrs. M. E. De Geer will lecture this evening at the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fulton street and Artesian avenue.

Enterprise Lodge No. 5, Advocates of Justice, meets this evening at the hall corner of West Madison and Robey streets. Members of the Order and persons desiring to become members, are invited to attend.

The Boarding-house Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city aim to guide young men (not only strangers, but any who desire to change) in the selection of boarding-houses. To that end they wish to learn of as many Christian families as possible, who, at rates ranging from $5 and upward per week, are willing to take boarders. These families the Committee will visit and confer with, and the information thus secured will be entered on the Boarding-House Register, where it may be consulted at any hour at the rooms, No. 148 Madison street. The families will see that they can in this way do a real kindness to young men, and make an easy and effectual advertisement of their rooms. They may address W. W. Vanarsdale, 148 East Madison street.

"MASANIELLO."

While the attendance at McVicker's last week, when "Masaniello" was given by the Liederkranz, was very good, yet there were many who were unable to find time on week-days. To meet both sets of cases, the Liederkranz has made arrangements with Mr. McVicker to secure the use of his theatre for Sunday evening, April 19, and the following Monday. By doing this, Mr. McVicker has accommodated many who would have otherwise been unable to hear a fine opera admirably performed. The choruses, strong though they were, will be augmented, while Bischoff is now in splendid voice, and will take good care of himself. The prices of admission will be 50 cents for the gallery, $1.50 for reserved seats, and $1 for general admission. The five months spent in the preparation of this opera by the Liederkranz are a sufficient pledge for the excellence of the performances.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES.

The Executive Committee of the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society met yesterday. The following list of lectures was made up for the next seven weeks:

April 12—Prof. John W. Clarke on "Evolution of Light; or, Numbers of a Block of Coal;" illustrated.
April 19—Dr. A. E. Small on "The Revelations of the Animal Kingdom."
April 26—Prof. Jepper. The lecture will be brilliantly illustrated.
May 3—The Rev. Dr. Thomas on "The Agencies which Create and Control Society."
May 10—Dr. R. N. Foster.
May 17—Mr. A. B. Keith on "The Economy of the Golden Rule."
May 24—Prof. E. Colbert on "What We Know of the Moon;" illustrated.

The meetings are at Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, at 3 p. m. every Sunday. The quartette of the Fourth Presbyterian Church (Prof. Swing's) will sing next Sunday. A course of lectures will soon be opened on the North Side,—probably by April 19.

CRIMINAL.

Thomas Cannon was before Justice Boyden yesterday morning to answer to the charge of larceny on the complaint of one Daniel Lynch. The case was continued till the 13th inst. under $200 bonds for the prisoner's appearance.

William Cuthbert, a wholesale liquor merchant on West Lake street, was before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning for selling twenty-five barrels of whisky without being properly stamped. He was held in $2,000 bail on his own recognizance.

Louis Roth and Christian Piepho were arrested night before last by Officers Homer and Cudmore for violation of the fire ordinance. Yesterday morning they were before Justice Scully, of the West Side Police Court, who continued their case.

John H. Smith was before Justice Haines yesterday morning, under the charge of selling chattel mortgaged property without the consent of the mortgagee. The complaint is that Smith sold a safe some few days ago to the firm of C. E. Thickstær & Co., liquor merchants, on South Clark street, for $115, having previously mortgaged the safe to one E. A. Rogers for about its full value. The Justice held him under bonds of $400 for his appearance before him this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The opening of the spring season has made a very perceptible decline in the business of the various police courts of the city. The many offenders whose names daily adorn the "black lists" of the South and West Side Courts are growing less day by day. Yesterday morning Justice Scully's docket only presented the names of nine offenders, and these were chronic drunks and disorderlies, except two cases for violation of the fire ordinance; $30 was assessed and $8 collected from the offenders.

PERSONAL.

On the 20th of last month a man by the name of B. Poledri, left his home, and has not been heard from since. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high; dark complexion; pock-marked; dark clothing; heavy woolen stockings. Any information will be thankfully received by Joseph Sceard, No. 207 Milwaukee avenue.

A telegram received yesterday, conveyed the sad news that thee Hon. W. D. Stewart, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., died in that city at 3 a. m., yesterday. "Capt." Stewart, as he was more generally called, was so universally esteemed by his fellow-citizens, that his repeated election to the Mayoralty was by the votes of both Democrats and Republicans. For half a century he has been known to the people of Central New York for his remarkably well-balanced mind, sterling integrity, and public usefulness.

Dr. Oliver H. Bross, of this city, and Miss Jennie Curtiss, of Warrenville, Ill., were married in the latter place yesterday, by the Rev. R. W. Patterson. The wedding was attended by a large number of the relatives and friends of the parties, and was an elegant affair, Col. Warren, the father of the bride, doing the honors of the occasion. Several valuable presents were made to the young couple, the most substantial one of the lot being forty acres of fine land which was deeded to the Doctor by a relative of the bride's.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—D. Spooner, Ottawa; C. Potter, Jr., New York; E. A. Schoyer, Yokohama; the Hon. J. B. Alley, Boston; W. S. Woods, Carlisle; J. W. Musson, Buffalo; D. R. Ford, Philadelphia. . . . *Sherman House*—G. Boynton, New York; D. D. Murrill, St. Paul; G. W. Skates, Sheridan; E. Lahr, Indianapolis; J. McCullough, San Francisco; A. Van Norman, Fairport. . . . *Tremont House*—J. Drew, Baltimore; R. S. Lowrey, Logansport; J. B. Parsons, Cleveland; W. Patton, Springfield; F. W. Stewart, Winona; G. V. Watson, New York; C. Thorne, New York. . . . *Palmer House*—G. M. Bacon, New York; E. C. Williams, Cleveland; J. C. Hicks, Rochester; J. O. Kerr, Portland; G. Kelly, Louisville; C. E. Rood, New York; E. Taylor, Logansport.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Village Board of Trustees met Monday evening at the house of John Schultz, Messrs. Heffron, Schultz, Martin, Lowenthal, Mason, and Greenacre being present.

A petition for a sidewalk, with all necessary bridges and crossings, on the west side of Vincennes road, from Tracy avenue to the dummy junction, was read and referred to the appropriate committee. A favorable report was returned, and the matter was laid over for a week.

A plat of the resubdivision of Blocks 1 and 2, of Hilliard & Dobbins' first addition to Washington Heights, was reconsidered and referred back to the Committee on Highways.

The continuation of a drain from Hilliard & Hitt's block west to the Great Eastern Railroad was reported impracticable by the committee appointed to consider the petition.

The construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Prospect avenue, from Pearl street south to Ninety-ninth, was ordered.

A petition for the vacation of Oak street was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

An election for six Village Trustees and Clerk of the Board was ordered for Tuesday, April 21. It will be held at the office of B. F. Clarke, on Vincennes road. The polls will be opened at 8 a. m. and closed at 7 p. m. Messrs. C. J. Porteman, W. W. Watson, and N. Morrison will be the judges, and Messrs. P. French and W. C. Wyman the clerks.

WOODSTOCK.

The ladies of the Congregational Church will hold a maple-sugar festival at Conservatory Hall on Thursday evening, April 16.

The Odd Fellows of this city have decided to give an anniversary party at National Hall, Wednesday evening, the 29th inst.

The Rev. E. M. Boring, who was compelled by ill-health to cease his ministerial labors, will begin again next Sabbath.

The Rev. E. R. Moore, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, in this place, for the

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Jane Coombs. "Love's Sacrifice."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Katherine Rogers. "An Unequal Match."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Ettie Henderson. "Little Sunshine."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. New burlesque of "Blown Up Alive."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Zegrino, Moulton, Signor Constantine, etc. Ballet Pantomime of "Co-co."

GLOBE VARIETIES—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Delehanty & Hengler's Combination, Robert Nickle, etc. Variety entertainment.

SECOND NORWEGIAN CHURCH—No. 186 West Division street. Lecture by the Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs. Subject: "Work and Win."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

GOOD TEMPLARS—All members of Star of Hope Lodge No. 15, I. O. G. T., are hereby notified to be present Friday evening, April 10, when appropriate exercises will be held in connection with the recent death of our late Bro. Francis Drake. By order of the W. C. T.
A. W. MARTIN, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 10, 1874.

The House of Representatives yesterday refused to order the previous question on the Currency bill pending before it by a vote of 142 to 77. Gen. Butler has secured control of the bill, and will move to substitute for it the inflation measure which recently passed the Senate.

That much of the good which Senator Sumner did lives after him was made evident by the people of Hayti in the celebration of his funeral. The services were attended by the President, his Cabinet, and all the Diplomatic corps, and badges of mourning were worn from the 21st to the 26th of March.

Mr. Garfield, in the course of his speech on the currency question, suggested the homely English phrase, "cheap and nasty," as admirably describing the money which Congress has decided to issue. Only half of the adage is appropriate. Experience has certainly not demonstrated that paper-money is cheap.

A rumor that deserves some attention comes from New York, to the effect that President Grant has determined to remove Secretary Richardson, veto the inflation bill, and begin a new life. It is pretty certain that Mr. Richardson's official career is about closed. Banfield and Sanborn have borne so heavily on him as to destroy the few claims to favorable consideration that he once possessed.

Having eaten and drunk at the expense of the Pacific Mail Company, and accepted its hospitalities at Chester, the House of Representatives will probably refuse to continue the subsidy of $500,000 which has lapsed by reason of the Company's failure to meet the conditions on which it was given. A sub-committee of the Postal Committee has unanimously agreed to recommend that the subsidy be covered into the Treasury.

Special Agent Jayne has resigned, and his family has been removed from New York State to a point which is to serve as a harbor of refuge for him in case he should become unpleasantly involved by proceedings in the courts. It is believed that Mr. Jayne carries with him out of office the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, just as Tom Murphy did at the time of his resignation.

Sanborn testified before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday that his collections amounted to $427,036, of which one-half went to the Government. His total expenses were $156,483. The largest item in this last total is $43,875, paid to W. J. Morrison, who has been looking after the income taxes of Americans residing in Europe. Sanborn informed the Committee that he hoped to turn in $500,000 from this quarter; but it is not likely that he will be allowed the privilege of doing so. The Committee has reported to the House a bill abolishing all moieties.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Blodgett construing the act of Congress passed on the 13th of February, 1873, which defines the relation existing between State and United States Courts in bankruptcy proceeding. It is the opinion of the Judge that the law does not forbid Bankruptcy Courts to take jurisdiction when proceedings have been commenced in the State Courts, but simply provides that orders made by the latter for the distribution of assets, when the same are in its possession, shall not be interfered with.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has introduced in the Senate a bill in relation to the construction of railroads in the Territories. Mr. Stewart's operations in connection with the Emma Mine bubble and his zealous efforts in behalf of the District Ring have not secured for him an enviable reputation; and a result of his record is to cast suspicion upon any measure which he is known to favor. His bill was before the Senate yesterday, and was subjected to merciless scrutiny. An amendment was offered just before adjournment, and is still pending, providing that the law shall not be so construed as to open Indian reservations to railway companies. This, doubtless, is the sensitive spot in the bill.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with less business doing. Mess pork was moderately active, and declined 45c per brl, closing at $15.80@15.85 cash, and $15.95 seller May. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $9.55@9.60 per 100 lbs cash or seller May. Meats were inactive and nominally unchanged at 5⅜c for shoulders, $8.20 for short ribs, 8⅜c for short clear, and 9⅝@10⅛c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 93c per gallon. Flour was in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat was less active and ⅜c lower, closing at $1.21⅞ cash, and $1.25⅞ seller May. Corn was quiet and ½@⅝c higher, closing at 61½c cash, and 65½c seller May. Oats were dull and unchanged, at 42⅝c cash, and 46⅞c seller May. Rye was quiet and steady at 92c for fresh. Barley was dull and firm, at $1.60 for No. 2. Live hogs were dull and a shade lower, with sales at $5.00@5.75 for common to choice. Cattle were quiet and easy. Sheep ruled steady.

It is believed both in Washington and Boston that Mr. Dawes will succeed Judge Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury. Private advices to this effect were received by members of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, and, in view of the extreme probability of the report, further balloting for United States Senator was postponed. One ballot of no particular significance had previously been taken. Mr. Learned, who is managing Mr. Dawes' fortunes in Massachusetts, asserts that his principal is still "in the hands of his friends,"—an ambiguous form of expression which may be interpreted as meaning that he is still a candidate for Senator.

Civil-Service Reform no longer means a different method of choosing the civil officers of the Government, but the adoption of safeguards against fraud by those already in office. The bill reported by the Civil-Service Reform Committee, abolishing fines and forbidding the use of public money for private purposes, is the net result of the Reform movement. It was under discussion in the House yesterday, and Mr. Butler objected to it on the ground that its intention was to restrict the privileges of certain high Government officials. His argument was: George Washington used Government horses after he became President of the United States; therefore Atty.-Gen. Williams is justified in paying for landaulettes out of the contingent fund of his department. So it appears that the Administration, if Gen. Butler may be regarded as its exponent, is opposed to Civil-Service Reform in the mildest type which it is capable of assuming.

In the District of Columbia Investigation yesterday, Mr. McClelland, junior member of the famous paving-firm, told what he knew of the circumstances attending the procuring of the "ironized" contract from the Board of Public Works. The essential part of his evidence was that George R. Chittenden, a well-known citizen of Chicago, received $97,000 for his influence in the matter. Mr. Chittenden was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter if he had any explanation to offer in regard to Mr. McClelland's statement. He refused to say anything about the alleged payment of money, but admitted that he had been promised one-third of all the profits arising from contracts obtained by him for laying the "ironized" pavement in Eastern cities. A son of the senior member of the firm was also interviewed by the reporter. He denied any knowledge of the alleged payment to Mr. Chittenden, but added, naively enough, that "contracts in Washington were let wholly by favor, and, of course, influence of some kind had to be used in procuring them."

Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, has given an opinion concerning the legality of "put" contracts, such as are made every day on the Chicago Board of Trade. The suit under consideration was instituted by certain creditors of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. and Peyton R. Chandler, whose failure was brought about by the breaking of the corner in oats in June, 1872. The "puts" in question were bought from the bankrupts for about $18,500. They secured to the plaintiffs in this suit the privilege of delivering, in all, about 3,700,000 bushels of oats. The amount claimed as damages by the failure of the defendants to accept the "puts" is estimated at $400,000. Judge Blodgett holds that the object of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. in selling the "puts" was notorious, and that the contracts were essentially wager-contracts. These facts being taken for granted, the law in the case unmistakably avoids the contracts as being contrary to public policy. The Judge wished to be understood as holding that "puts" made simply for the purpose of insuring prices are perfectly legitimate. The claimants were awarded ⅛ cent per bushel for the amount of the "puts," which the Court estimated to be the money actually paid over to the bankrupts.

SUMNER'S VINDICATION.

Mr. Sumner's suppressed speech vindicating himself from the aspersions, libels, and menaces of the Administration cannot be read without awarding to him the highest commendation for forbearance. His offense consisted in opposing the ratification of the President's bargain with Baez for the purchase of San Domingo. We learn from this speech that Gen. Grant said that if he were not President he would "call him to account," and that Gen. Babcock declared that if he was not an officer of the army he would horsewhip him. For the same offense, Mr. Fish forgot the friendship of twenty years, and the personal and official help received from Mr. Sumner in the affairs of his own Department, and first threatened, then offered to bribe, and then denounced the man who was both fearless and incorruptible. For this, Senator Howe proclaimed to every ward caucus in the country that Mr. Sumner was an unsafe Republican, and Senator Sherman repeated the calumny. For this, the American Senate solemnly deposed Charles Sumner from the Chairmanship of a committee, and sought to make the deposition degrading by putting Simon Cameron in his place. These proceedings were followed by the dismissal of Mr. Motley as Minister at London, and an official publication of the reasons therefor which Mr. Sumner clearly shows to be wanting in truth.

Mr. Sumner's vindication is now made public, and it is complete. If it related to men who held office because of their ability and standing, their personal and intellectual worth, it would be crushing; applied to those to whom it does refer, ninety-nine men in every hundred will say that it is neither startling nor strange; it is only what might have been expected. Nevertheless, impartial history can best tell the story of the national degradation by narrating the progressive steps by which the popular mind was familiarized with public dishonor, malice, and falsehood, and was taught to regard Congressional, and especially Senatorial, submission to Executive commands as a matter of course. In such a recital there is no more striking incident than this war upon a Senator who dared to do his duty to the country, and who defied the menaces and rejected the bribes offered to induce him to abandon his post. In this defense he relates the President's own expression of a desire to have personal revenge; he also relates the threat of the President's confidential emissary to San Domingo and Private Secretary, that his military rank alone prevented his taking vengeance on the person of the Senator, and then calls attention to the fact that the President continued to make use of this blustering person as his official messenger to the Senate. The pretext given for the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations was, that he had made himself so offensive to the President and to Secretary Fish that they could not hold personal intercourse with him. Yet Mr. Sumner shows that long after the matter of San Domingo, long after the threats of the President and Gen. Babcock, Mr. Fish had visited at his house, and had long conferences about diplomatic affairs. In one of these interviews, Mr. Fish related what were the President's complaints. This interview was in June, 1870, just before the final rejection of the San Domingo treaty. At this time he appealed to the Senator to cease opposing the President, and, when asked in what particular he had opposed the President, Mr. Fish stated (1) in the matter of the Tenure-of-Office act; (2) in the case of Russell Jones, Minister to Brussels; and, last, in the matter of San Domingo. Finding the Senator inflexible as to the last, the Secretary deliberately offered to bribe him to leave the Senate, by proposing to send him Minister to London. Was this offer authorized by the President? Here in June, the Secretary of State formally offered to send the Senator as Minister to England, and, in December following, the "Senate Caucus," on the pretext that the President and Secretary could hold no personal or official intercourse with him, deposed him from the Committee which he had so long honored as Chairman. This shallow pretext, disgraceful to the Senate under any circumstances, is now exposed and proved to be a falsehood; yet Senator Howe and Senator Sherman assumed the duty of disseminating it as true throughout the country. Some time later, when Mr. Motley suggested that he was removed from London because of his intimacy with Mr. Sumner, Mr. Fish, in an official paper, pronounced by Mr. Sumner as unparalleled in State papers, declared that that removal was occasioned by the death of Lord Clarendon, when, in fact, as Mr. Sumner shows, the unexpected death of the English Minister did not take place until after the removal of Mr. Motley was known in England. Altogether, the suppressed speech places Mr. Fish in a most unenviable position, but one into which his subserviency to the President betrayed him. The actors, Executive and Senatorial, in the removal of Charles Sumner from the head of the Senate Committee, stand rebuked and dishonored by this clear and fortified defense left for his own vindication by the Massachusetts Senator.

SOME NEEDED LAWS.

A Congress that passes laws which calmly override those of Nature ought to bless the country with as much legislation as possible. God has so arranged matters that money cannot be made by making promises to pay money; but Butler proposes to improve on God, and so leads his cohorts to pass a law for making money in this identical way. Such powers must not lie fallow. Let us have more laws.

A large number of persons who deal in dry goods find themselves seriously embarrassed by the small amount of money they get for their wares. Suppose we have a neat little enactment to the effect that hereafter a yard shall be thirty inches, and that everybody shall pay as much for the new yard as they do now for the old one. Then the merchants would get more money, and commerce would revive.

A bill to make a dollar worth a dollar would be a good thing. Congress can make money cheap. It has just proclaimed its ability to do so. Coined gold is money. Therefore, Congress can make gold cheap. There is logic for Logan. Let the law be: "A greenback dollar shall be worth $1 in gold." While these fixers of values are about it, however, they might as well put the greenback at a premium by making it worth $1.50 in gold.

It is well known that a former Congress passed a law by which the English pound sterling was made equal to $4.44 in our coin, and that nevertheless the pound sterling has sinfully refused to equal less than $4.84 of such coin. It is evident that this old Congress did not possess a tithe of the powers of the present one. Its laws yielded to those of Nature. It is therefore incumbent on the present Congress to re-enact this old provision, and, by depressing the value of the pound, show the effete despotisms of Europe what the American eagle can do in the way of finance when his blood is up.

It is not to be borne that history should contradict Congress. When the latter benevolently makes money out of green paper and black ink, is the former to be suffered to show that such expedients have always resulted in panic and ruin? We should have a law at once, setting forth that the Continental currency did not depreciate, and that the French *assignats* were not repudiated, and that the Austrian bank-notes are at present at par, and that hereafter no depreciation of paper currency shall ever happen, unless the Congress of the United States shall have passed a bill to give Nature free course "for this time only."

After these and similar enactments have become part of the law of the land, the only legislation needed to usher in the Millennium will consist in the passage by Congress Almighty of a few simple bills, declaring that every man shall be as good as everybody else and a great deal better, that everybody shall be as rich as anybody else and a great deal richer, etc., etc.

FORGETFULNESS OR LYING.

When the Ways and Means Committee was examining Sanborn, last Monday, he said, when asked if he had feed Butler: "I never paid him a cent." The two following questions were then put and answered:

Foster—Have you paid money to any one which you had any reason to believe was going directly or indirectly to any member of Congress?

Sanborn—No, sir.

Foster—You paid no member of Congress any counsel-fees?

Sanborn—No, sir.

Butler had indignantly denied, in the House, Foster's statement that Sanborn was represented on the floor by his attorney. On Tuesday, Sanborn confessed, under cross-examination, that he had paid Butler "in the neighborhood of $2,000 or $3,000 for legal services in the matter of these contracts." In this one sentence Sanborn manages to contradict Butler and himself flatly. He lied or else he forgot. Butler lied or else he forgot. It is Butler's frequent boast that he never forgets anything. B. F. B., by the way, has been pleading that no testimony should be taken about his connection with any rascality unless he is present. Such a rule would require him to attend every Investigation Committee every day. About all the men investigated are his friends. A shadowy Congressman hovers behind each one of them. Under the pressure of inquiry, the shadow generally solidifies into Butler.

Secretary Richardson's testimony of March 31 contains a multitude of professions of complete ignorance. We give two of them, with extracts from Sanborn's testimony of April 7:

RICHARDSON.

Mr. Foster—Then you really do not know much about it [the Sanborn contract]?

Mr. Richardson—I do not know the least thing about it, any more than about ten thousand other things that are done in the different divisions of the Department.

SANBORN.

Foster—How did you obtain additions to your contract?

Sanborn—When I got the necessary information to enable me to make a contract, I went to him (Boutwell), but he had gone to Boston. I then saw Richardson, who was Acting Secretary, and asked him if he had any objection to making this arrangement, or whether I should wait for Mr. Boutwell's return. He said that he would sign it.

Foster—Did you have a full conversation with Richardson about it?

Sanborn—Not particularly; he seemed to know about it. I thought so. I did not know how he knew it. I had said nothing before to him about it, but he seemed to understand that I was to have the contract.

Foster—And to understand the terms?

Sanborn—Yes; but they were to be the same as agreed to in the contracts with other persons.

Foster—Did he know, when he was signing the contract, what he was signing?

Sanborn—I have no doubt about it.

Foster—Did it not come to him as a mere routine business, and did he not sign it without knowing it?

Sanborn—I should say not; I do not know what they call routine business.

Foster—You think he had full knowledge of it, and knew what he was signing?

Sanborn—I have no doubt about it.

RICHARDSON.

The propriety of making a contract with him [Sanborn] or what that contract ought to be, or what he proposed to do under it, was never a subject of conversation between us.

SANBORN.

Foster—The additions to the contract were made after Boutwell went out of office?

Sanborn—Yes.

Foster—Tell us about them. What particular knowledge did Richardson have of them?

Sanborn—I should say that he knew all about them; as much as I did, and more, too. I did not pretend to know anything about it, but I went to him for information. *We talked about it half-a-dozen times, more or less.* He referred me to the Solicitor, and the Solicitor referred me to somebody else. There were all sorts of red-tape about it.

Foster—So that the additions to the contract were made with the full knowledge of Richardson, and he signed them knowing what he did sign?

Sanborn—There cannot be any doubt about it. I never thought otherwise.

One of these two men either lied or forgot. Richardson threw all the responsibility for the contracts on Solicitor Banfield. So did Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, whose ignorance of the whole matter was so sublime that it took the additional step and became ridiculous. Banfield was examined Wednesday. He testified that the contract-system was decided upon at a consultation between Boutwell, Richardson, and himself; that Sawyer, then a Senator, was very active in getting a broad construction of the law under which the contracts were made, and that he "had written and signed no paper and done no act connected with the Sanborn contract, from beginning to end, except by the direction of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary," save when he gave secret-service credentials to Green and Presbery, Sanborn's agents. Here, then, is another flat contradiction. Richardson and Banfield cannot both be right. Sawyer and Banfield cannot both be right. One of each brace either lied or forgot. If we take the charitable construction in every case and conclude that all these persons are suffering from a sudden loss of memory, it is evident that it is highly desirable to attach a professor of memories to the Treasury Department.

THE NOBLER BRUTE OF THE TWO.

Plato's definition that man is a two-legged animal without feathers, was a libel upon chickens. The disgraceful events which took place in Indiana on Wednesday last afford ample proof that there is more bravery in poultry than in pugilists, and that any one of the chickens that fought in the Hobart tavern had nobler qualities than either or both the brutes who fought in the Liverpool woods, hard by the scene of the cocking-main. These two great hulking brutes, for the paltry sum of $80, stood up and pounded each other for several hours, egged on to their work by the jeers and taunts of the crowd, and worked up to the requisite degree of courage by copious libations of whisky. Their fight was conducted according to a code of rules which unfortunately rendered it impossible that either could be seriously injured, and which provided ample opportunities to escape punishment when it was getting too severe. No conditions of courage, manliness, or chivalry entered into the contest between these two brutes. It was simply a question which of them could endure hammering the longest for $80. They were, in fact, rather solicitous for each other's welfare, for, if either of them should happen to get permanently disabled, they might not have an opportunity to earn another $80. So they pounded each other rather gently, and, with the exception that they tried to gouge each other's eyes out once,—permission for which singular exploit was not granted by the referee,—they mauled each other until one of them got tired. Gouging of eyes, strangling, blows with weapons, and other forms of dangerous violence are reserved for inoffensive people who get in the way of these bruisers on the streets, or who meet them on a dark night and are relieved of their money. These brutes, however, are more tender of each other, and maul each other for pay, according to a code of rules which prevents any serious injury to either.

A few hours after this disgusting exhibition, the chicken contests commenced in the upper room of the Hobart tavern, and, in spite of the cruelty of the exhibition, it is impossible not to admire the bravery and determination of these gallant birds. There were no rules in this pit, no dodging blows, no falling down to avoid punishment. They fought to kill each other. With broken legs and wings they struggled to the death. There were no cowards among them. The vanquished were vanquished only when they were dead, and, even in dying, they spasmodically strove to gaff the victors. In every case it was a battle *à l'outrance*, and not one of the eighteen birds refused to fight so long as there was breath in his body. In true courage, chivalry, pride, will, nerve, and purpose, any one of these roosters was worth a regiment of featherless brutes like those who fought a few hours before them in the Liverpool woods. These dead feathered heroes deserve handsome eulogies for dying game,—a distinction which the human brutes are in no danger of securing. When the code of the prize-ring makes it imperative that these bruisers shall continue fighting until one or the other is dead, then, and not till then, will they be worthy to be classed with chickens in bravery and deserve something handsome in the way of an obituary. When the code is thus amended, however, it will probably involve the end of prize-fighting, as none of these bruisers have courage enough to fight like a rooster. It is none the less pitiable, however, that the two worthless bruisers should have escaped without any serious injury and so many valuable chickens and plucky little heroes should have died. We could have spared the bruisers more easily than the roosters.

Meanwhile, dropping the bruisers, it is gratifying to the fraternity to know that the majority of the conquerors who wore and used their spurs so gallantly were from Chicago, and that most of the dead heroes belonged to Louisville. Chicago is ahead again, as usual. It adds to the exultant character of our victory not only that Chicago has lessened the number of roosters in Louisville, but that she has materially lightened several Louisville pocket-books, which is some compensation for the ravages of the Kentucky lottery in this city. Barbarous as this sport may be as between making money by gambling and making money by chicken-fighting, the latter is the more respectable and honest of the two. This distinction, however, does not cast any reflection upon the gallantry of the Louisville roosters. They will be mourned in many a Kentucky hen-coop, and many a gallinaceous seraglio in Louisville will go into mourning for its lord, who has crowed his last crow, but went down with his colors flying, like a gallant Kentucky gentleman.

AN UNLUCKY BATCH OF BISHOPS.

A Bishopric is no longer a bed of roses. The thorns are beginning to be felt. Italy is gagging and fining contumacious Bishops. Austria, informed by the Bishops sitting in her Parliament that they will withdraw if the proposed ecclesiastical laws are passed, retorts with the diplomatic equivalent of "good riddance to bad rubbish." One of the articles of faith of the English Radicals is the expulsion of the Lords spiritual from Parliament. The sufferings of the German Bishops are many. They are imprisoned and fined and their goods and chattels are confiscated. The Bishops of Breslau and Paderborn and Muenster have been relieved of their temporal goods for spiritual contumacy. The salary of the Archbishop of Cologne has been attached to pay the fine levied upon him. The Bishop of Culm has been heavily fined. Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, is in jail, and is ruthlessly obliged to say his prayers without a priest to help him. The Bishop of Treves has been sentenced to two years' and three months' imprisonment. The Government has refused to allow the clerical nominee to the Bishopric of Fulda to occupy the place, and the episcopal throne is therefore vacant. The Prussian Parliament is now considering a law to deprive recalcitrant Bishops of the rights of citizenship and to banish them from the country. The Old-Catholic Bishop, Reinkens, is struggling in vain to build up a decent-sized Church. The French Bishops have been warned to keep still by MacMahon on account of their ravings against Germany. They live in continual danger besides, for the blood of a Bishop generally signalizes the establishment of a Commune. The last dispatch about Spanish Bishops chronicled the murder of one of them.

We do not go to such extremes on this side of the water. Yet the Supreme Court of Brazil has just sentenced the Bishop of Pernambuco to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labor. All our American Bishops are bothered over momentous questions of wax-candles and genuflexions and other means of salvation. Bishop Whitehouse's Diocese has been rent in twain. Bishop Cummins has all the usual troubles of a bolter. Bishop Cheney presides over a church which has three sets of Vestrymen, when one set is usually enough to worry a clergyman beyond endurance. There are so many thorns in the Wisconsin Episcopal throne that nobody can be got to sit in it. If this sort of thing goes on much longer, we shall have some member of the Episcopal galaxy imitating McCarthy by lecturing on "Who Wouldn't Be a Bishop?" The imitation will doubtless go no farther.

Mexico has violated Biblical archæology in a most relentless way by producing an idol pronounced to be 20,000 years old. It is described by the New York *Times* as representing a feathered serpent in a solid coil, from whose mouth the head of a woman emerges, her arms and legs appearing from between the coils, and is supposed to represent the origin of woman. The combination of original woman with the serpent reminds one very forcibly of the third chapter of Genesis, but the suggestion of woman's origin is of exceedingly questionable gallantry. Indeed, it is so evidently sardonic in its meaning that none but scoffers will hesitate to pronounce it spurious without further investigation. There are some other specimens of early Mexican art, whose date is fixed by antiquarians about the same time, which, if genuine, must be of universal interest. Among them is a mask of a light apple-green stone, known as nephrite, whose existence in Mexico under natural conditions is denied. It is claimed that the material must have been imported from Asia, which raises interesting questions as to the tariff on jewelry and sculptors' material 20,000 years ago, or 14,000 years previous to the Biblical creation of the world. There are small gold crowns which could only have been worn upon very small heads, and a large number of crosses, for which, under a heathen dispensation, it is exceedingly difficult to account; a set of mirrors, which are always to be expected; a sceptre of polished stone, and water-pitchers of curious make. But above all, is the head of a tremendous Indian warrior, reduced to the size of an orange, with long black hair, eye-brows, and other features complete. Considering the veteran's immense age, the reader will not be surprised to learn that there are several gray hairs observable on the head of the mummy. It is said that there are only three such mummies now in existence, and that the one under consideration is the most perfect of all. This curious collection is owned by Mr. Jose Ortiz de Topia, a Spanish antiquary, and is the reward of a search for antiquities in Peru, Mexico, Ecuador, Central America, and other Spanish-American countries.

The present appears to be the era of petty church-squabbles, and is marked by a bitterness which cannot escape the attention of the least observant spectator. The most deplorable difficulty appears to be that of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Kalbfleisch, a wealthy druggist, was a member. This church was rendered pastorless by the retirement of Dr. Pentecost, and Dr. Fulton was called. He made the condition that the church should be enlarged, and this was agreed to. Mr. Kalbfleisch found subsequently that he did not like Dr. Fulton. He complained that he couldn't say ten words to Dr. Fulton without hearing a proposition from that gentleman to "spend a short time in prayer." This, it appears, did not suit Mr. Kalbfleisch. Like a peaceable man, Mr. Kalbfleisch applied to the church for letters of dismissal for himself and wife. This raised a storm. Dr. Fulton said it was a dodge to evade the payment of $500 promised by the applicant to the church-enlargement fund. Mr. Kalbfleisch denies having promised any such amount. On the contrary, he declares that he positively refused to promise anything to Dr. Fulton, in spite of that gentleman's frequent suggestions "to spend a short time in prayer" upon the subjects of church-enlargement and donations. He complains that the church will not let him go because he is wealthy and influential. If this is the case, it is a singular inversion of a familiar utterance from Divine lips, which, to suit Hanson Place, should read: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to go out of the Kingdom of Heaven as represented by Fulton."

There are quite a number of interesting young gentlemen figuring in various investigations and sundry corrupt operations, about whom the public is growing curious. The more the Committees stir up the corruptions, the faster these interesting young gentlemen come to the surface. One by one, however, these hitherto unknowns are getting identified. The Oswego (N. Y.) *Gazette*, for instance, answers the question—who is Jayne?—with a brief biography. It appears from this record that he was some time clerk in the Paymaster's Department at Washington, and in 1867 was dismissed for defaming the characters of Paymaster-General Brice and Maj. Brooke. Then he went into the photograph and sewing-machine business and failed. He then drifted into politics, in which he manifested a great deal of honest talent in turning pennies. When the Republican Congressional Convention was held at Oswego, some ten years ago, he drew one of the candidates, Lincoln, into an agreement to pay him $1,000 for controlling certain votes, in case of his nomination. The Convention was at a dead-lock, however, for several days, which was finally broken by Jayne, who exposed his own arrangement with Lincoln, and then transferred his support to the other candidate, Hotchkiss, who was nominated. After his election, Jayne got his reward for his treachery in the appointment which enabled him to play the part of spy and blackmailer so profitably. From this point on the public is quite familiar with Mr. Jayne. This settles the question, Who is Jayne? Is there not some one now who can answer the question, Who is Sanborn?

One of the questions of the day is, why Boss Shepherd allowed DeGolyer & McClelland to put down $65,000 worth of pavement in the District of Columbia after Charley Farwell had seen him—the pavement having been previously rejected as worthless. Did Charley go to see the Boss as a member of Congress or as plain C. B. Farwell? What has a member of Congress to do with a paving contract, more than any other man?

One of the questions of the day is, why Charley Farwell left his store last September and went to Washington to see Boss Shepherd in reference to a paving contract in the District of Columbia. Charley says it was because De Golyer & McClelland were constituents of his. The City Directory shows that they were constituents of the Hon. John B. Rice.

One of the questions of the day is, why Gen. O. E. Babcock, of the President's staff, did not "put a head on" Charles Sumner. He had the eminent example of Preston Brooks to encourage him.

It is much to be regretted that Charles Sumner was so bad a Republican in 1871 that Senator Howe was compelled to read him out of the party, that Secretary Fish was constrained to offer him the mission to England, and that Gen. O. E. Babcock was minded to horsewhip him.

NOTES ON THE ELECTIONS.

If last season was an "off year," is not this an "off-er?"—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—A month ago, it was New Hampshire. Now it is Connecticut. Next fall, unless somebody is careful, it may be Massachusetts.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Republicans [of Connecticut] staid away from the polls in a sort of disgust at the drift of affairs. . . . If the passage of the inflation bill by the Senate, on Monday, had taken place last week, it is probable that the Democratic majority might have been 2,000 or 3,000 more than it is; and this in spite of the fact that the Democratic party in Congress is as deep in the mud as the Republican is in the mire.—*Hartford Courant.*

—It is not that the people love the Democrats more, but the Republicans less, that the tide in political affairs apparently shows a retiring ebb. . . . Corruptions in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, the appointment of inefficient and unworthy men to office, and the general mismanagement of affairs, can have no other effect than to overwhelm in ruin the party that is responsible for them.—*Boston Globe.*

—It is the second voice of the year, speaking even more loudly in condemnation of the extravagance, the usurpation, the arrogant interference and the reckless mismanagement of the Republican Government. Sanborn contracts, Jayne extortions, currency inflation, Butler appointments, Louisiana iniquities, all are swept away with the Salary-Grab and Credit Mobilier scandals on which the verdict was passed last year, and an indignant people reasserts its purpose of denying even a moral support to tottering Republicanism. There is no mistake in this decision.—*Boston Post.*

—Sanborn and Jayne helped powerfully to re-elect Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut, and send a Democrat to the United States Senate. The disgust that is generally felt towards Mr. B. F. Butler's prominence as a nominal Republican representative was another factor in the situation that went a good way towards multiplying Democratic votes. Still another difficulty was the generally unsatisfactory course of Congress thus far on the currency question. Hundreds of voters held the Republican party responsible for the course of the inflationists, though as large a proportion of Democratic Congressmen favor inflation policy as Republicans.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

—This victory in Connecticut is evidently due to the desire of the people to find some way to check the thefts, and rebuke the inefficiency of the National Administration; and they have used the Democratic party for that purpose, and for no other. . . . The people are beginning to fear the terrible goal to which Butler, Richardson, Grant, and the rest are hurrying them.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The Sanborn contract and the moiety exposure, the shuffling and delay in meeting the financial question, and the way Congress seems disposed to meet it, all combined to demoralize the Republican party in Connecticut, and there must be some mighty brisk "unloading" before fall, or this demoralization will be found spreading with disastrous effect to the great Central States, and in the election of the next National House of Representatives. Our political ostriches in Pennsylvania have their heads so deep in the sand, and their fingers so intent on grabbing, they can see nothing of this kind.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.*

—The hopelessly and alarmingly dishonest course of Congress in the matter of the finances, although shared in by Democrats and Republicans alike, was naturally charged to the ruling majority; and more justly the Republicans were held responsible for the desperate demoralization in the public service, as evidenced by the Sanborn contracts, the Custom-House swindles, the Simmons appointment, and the rest, and for the extravagance and mismanagement which are now causing the country such infinite concern. It is true that the resolutions of the Republican State Convention in Connecticut disavowed these wrongs, and took strong ground in favor of reform; but it is also true that people have heard just such fair promises again and again, and have seen nothing come of them, so that it is not surprising that they placed little confidence in them now. It is evident that if the Republicans wish to maintain their supremacy anywhere they must not only talk about "unloading," but must unload at once, or it will very soon be too late.—*Philadelphia Morning Chronicle.*

—Everywhere the determination to put the Grant-Butler party out of power, has taken hold upon the public. . . . Although the people were forbearing, and a large number of the Republican voters clung to their party, hoping against hope, and renewing confidence in the cheap and shallow promises of Reform made so lavishly by their party leaders, they have at last come to the conclusion to act upon their own responsibility and cast their unfaithful leaders adrift.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—If the Republican leaders will not take the word of the independent newspapers, they had better get some Daniel to interpret the meaning of all these election bulletins.—*Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.*

—The truth is, that the conviction has become fixed in the public mind that the government of the country has fallen into the hands of adventurers, and that the only way to rescue that Government is to crush the party which has placed these adventurers in power.—*Albany Argus.*

—The Republican party has won its last victory in Kansas. The long catalogue of official crimes and swindles, State and National, is too heavy a load to be pulled through another contest.—*Kansas City Times.*

—It was not a question [in Connecticut] between Gov. Ingersoll and Mr. Harrison—both eminently respectable gentlemen. It was not even a question between Mr. Buckingham (a mild hypocrite) and his Democratic competitor for the United States Senate. The people knew full well that the election of Harrison would be accepted in Washington as an indorsement of everything done there during the past year, including the salary-steal, the Sanborn contracts, the Jayne moiety business, and the Louisiana outrage.—*Utica Observer.*

—The defeat [in Connecticut] would not be the cause of much regret, if there were any reasonable hope that it would teach Congress the lesson they are slow to learn. With Sanborn jobs and currency dilly-dallying, while profligacy and extravagance are unchecked, ought we to expect anything better than Connecticut has given us?—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—Certainly no more significant nor emphatic token of popular dissatisfaction with Republican rule could be given than has been offered by the people of Connecticut, following, as it does, the similar rebuke administered by New Hampshire. The frauds and rascalities of the party in power, and the evidences of official corruption that are being almost daily developed, are having their proper effect.—*Wheeling Register.*

—Before indulging in reflections, it is well to know all the facts. When we understand just what the result is [in Connecticut] we can tell better just what it signifies, or whether it has any special signification at all.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—We think it is about time that the "Sanborn investigation" was brought to a close.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE PRESS ON INFLATION.

The people of the Northwest are fully aware of the baleful effects of watering the stock of railroad corporations. But, while clamoring for legislation which shall stop this fraud, the people of the West shut their eyes to a greater evil, or tacitly encourage it. The proposed "expansion" of the currency which seems likely to be ordered by Congress is nothing less than watering greenbacks—watering National Bank notes. . . . It is best to see the truth clearly. The first step in inflation will but lead to a second and a third, and there will be no change of policy until the inevitable result is reached—general impoverishment and national bankruptcy.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—We are opposed to the increase of the currency, and regard the action of the majority of Congress in voting to do so, without taking some decided and definite position in regard to the resumption of specie payments, as a mistake; and, in the end, those who now advocate this course will be sadly disappointed.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—But it is said that Grant will sign no bill that does not fix a day for the resumption of specie payment. The plain meaning of which is this, fix a day at which the people shall pay gold and silver for all they owe, or buy, for all taxes, for salaries to all public officers, but the Government will issue its paper when it wishes, and pay its debts with that irredeemable paper. The people had as well look to this in time, or it may be too late.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—The country is waking up to the enormous dangers of a further inflation of the currency. The Chicago Board of Trade emphatically condemned the policy yesterday, and there are similar movements in various parts of the Union. Can we not have some expression from Burlington's Board of Trade and business men upon this subject? . . . . . . In inaugurating this system of inflation, Congress is guilty of one of the greatest blunders ever committed by a legislative body, and it is a disgrace to our country, and will be forever conspicuous in our history as a folly so absolute and inexcusable as to be little less than a great crime.—*Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye.*

—If our venerable Uncle is badly involved, and his thousands of children are clamoring for more money, can he supply their wants by paying out his $44,000,000 reserve for current expenses? In other words, does the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* mean to be understood that the mass of the people would be relieved by paying out the reserve to meet the expenditures of the Government? . . . We want more light on this question, and shall be gratified if the *Inter-Ocean* will explain how a nation can permanently relieve itself from embarrassment by placing in circulation more of its own promises to pay.—*Waterloo (Ia.) Courier.*

—The day is coming, in our judgment, some time in the not distant future, when inflation will be seen, by those who now favor it, to have been a mistake.—*Vinton (Ia.) Eagle.*

—In other words, they [the inflationists] try to maintain, by ingenious lines of reasoning, that so long as the Government is solvent its notes are as good as gold, whether they are made redeemable or not. The adoption of this latter theory by the Senate, following the example of the House, gives the West and South more currency, and will stimulate business for a time at least; but, as to the duration of prosperity that will ensue, the prophets have failed to agree.—*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican.*

—While this discussion has been going on, the facts, or apparent facts, on which the inflationists have based their demands have vanished into the air. The theory that the panic of last fall was due to a deficient currency is untenable. . . . It is a noticeable fact that the advocates of expansion are chiefly from a part of the country that was least affected by the stringency last autumn. The West has scarcely felt the shock at all, as compared with the East. This is especially true of Wisconsin.—*Baraboo (Wis.) Republic.*

—On Monday the Senate, after a heated debate, passed the absurd and suicidal inflation bill. . . . If this bill becomes a law it will prove the most fatal act the Congress of the United States has ever committed, and will be a death-blow to all existing political organizations. The vital issue will hereafter be this great question of finance; and as between the party that espouses the policy of a safe currency, and that which advocates a deluge of rags as a medium of exchange, there cannot long be any uncertainty as to supremacy. The inflationists as a political organization must soon go to the wall, and if the Republicans in Congress assume the responsibility of this act (and the responsibility will be theirs whether they assume it or not) they administer a finishing stroke to the party.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—We do not overlook the urgent and nearly universal pressure upon Congress from all the Western and Southern States for an enlargement of the currency, nor the plausible reasons urged in support of the theory that an increase of currency means general relief to the debtor-class, and will stimulate into renewed activity energies and enterprises now dormant. Probably the immediate effect would be in this direction, and that is doubtless the reason why many who openly and formally oppose, secretly approve, the inflation policy. They do not want to be found affirming an untenable principle, while they relish the immediate practical results of a policy theoretically bad. And each man expects to reap the immediate practical benefits for himself, and to leave the unpleasant ultimate consequences to be borne by his neighbor.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press.*

—What the West especially needs is not more funds, but more capital to exchange for them. All new countries are poor in mere cash, until surplus accumulations overcome the difficulty. The reason is that the means of settlers are transferred into fixed investments, and until they return a profit, parties are poor, or have no moneyed surplus. Paper currency of any kind is a mere business agent. Of itself it is without value. If other things were not required to be reduced to this one standard as a means of traffic, it would have no advantages over other kinds of property, either in a panic or at any other time. Whatever the quantity, only a certain amount can be used at a time. The cheaper it is the more worthless it becomes.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—It is impossible to read the report of the debate in the Senate yesterday, without a feeling of disgust and apprehension for the future. The majority not only carried their main point, but they shamelessly refused to accept any proposition for modifying the effect of their action on the national credit, at home and abroad. . . . There is but one hope of relief, and that is from an Executive veto.—*New York Mail.*

—All that is now left the country is the veto of the President, and failing in this, such a rebuke of the men in power by the people, as will be remembered to the end of time.—*New York Express.*

—To save the country from the deplorable effects anticipated in this picture [Senator Schurz's substitute], the President is now our sole reliance. Will he be equal to the occasion?—*New York Evening Post.*

—The bill which was finally passed by the United States Senate yesterday, having for its object the cheapening of paper money by making it more plenty, is of immediate importance chiefly as an indication of the acquirements, inventions, and opinions of the men who voted for it. As a precedent, indeed, nothing can be imagined more outrageously bad. A policy is inaugurated which, if not soon reversed, must necessarily dishonor and weaken the Government, and bankrupt the people. If paper money was necessary to save the country, what sort of a figure shall we make in our next great war, into which it seems that we may have to enter while already up to the ears in the slough of paper money?—*New York Tribune.*

—The Senators have deliberately dishonored the name of the nation which they represented in what were once its chief places of dignity. They have told their countrymen and all the world that the paper promises of the United States to pay the creditors of the United States will remain forever, so far as any act of theirs goes, unfulfilled paper promises to pay. Nay more, they say by their votes that they will not merely refuse their help to redeem the promises already made, but that they will put afloat $44,000,000 more of paper promises to pay gold dollars, trusting that the public faith they have broken will be accepted again by the public creditors in the hope that future Senators will be wiser and honester than themselves. . . . We care not whether these cowardly demagogues were Democrats or Republicans. If the Democratic party cannot survive without the sacrifice of all the principles and all the sentiments which it exists to embody and contend for, the Democratic party had better die.—*New York World.*

CANADA.

The Tariff and Canal-Improvement Questions in Parliament.

Senatorial Representation --- A Mild-Mannered Opposition.

Sale of Valuable Stock at Edmonton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—The two most important questions, interesting alike to Canada and the United States, which will receive an early consideration at the hands of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion, are those of the tariff and enlargement of the system of canals. The protectionists have lately been putting forth every effort in their power, having for their object the more ample protection of the manufacturing interests, encouraged by an apparent indifference among the public generally and free-traders in particular. These demands have become excessive, and have resulted in arousing the commercial interest to a knowledge of the fact that, however beneficial such concessions might be to a class, they would act prejudicially to the interests of the Dominion as a whole, and counter-efforts, added to the possible results of negotiations now in progress at Washington, will, in all probability, have the effect of more fully deciding the present Government, which is largely free-trade in principle.

THE CANALS.

The enlargement of the national canals, including the Welland and St. Lawrence systems, is a proposal which appears to give promise of a much more unanimous support than the preceding question. Its importance all admit, the only question of division being its present feasibility; but even this seems likely to be overcome, judging by the expressions of various Boards of Trade already made public. Among the points which appear to be pretty generally settled, are the following: That large vessels could carry freight from Chicago and Detroit to Montreal for from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than small vessels now do it. That the enlargement of the Welland Canal, without at the same time enlarging the St. Lawrence Canal, would prevent the full development of the great carrying trade from the West. That such enlargement would enable large vessels to carry freight

WITHOUT BREAKING BULK

up as well as down, thus lessening the cost of freights from the West to the East. The enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal would necessitate an approximated expenditure of $10,000,000.

The responsibility of the Senate to the people, its constitution and representation, is a question on notice paper, and will engage the attention of the House most likely during the coming week. Popular opinion favors an elective rather than a nominated Senate, as now exists, though the latter numbers among its supporters the Hon. Geo. Brown and other prominent politicians of both parties.

THE OPPOSITION.

So far during the session but little opposition has been developed by members on the left of the Speaker. Notably, the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, and the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, the great lights of the Conservative party, have been conspicuous by their frequent absence from the debates.

Large parties are leaving for settlement in Manitoba.

STOCK-SALE.

TORONTO, April 9.—Yesterday the great sale of the "Willow Lodge" herds and flocks owned by the late John Snell, of Edmonton, a breeder of world-wide reputation, took place. Breeders and dealers were present from all parts of Canada and the United States. Forty-five cows and heifers were sold at figures ranging from $100 to $1,300 each, the average being $350, and the total $16,005. The bulls averaged $418. Sheep sold at high figures, the highest being $230 for one. A Berkshire boar brought $245, and a sow $300.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—The excitement concerning Riel has somewhat subsided. It is not now believed that he will take his seat and subject himself to being expelled from the House. Whether he will surrender himself to the officers of justice is a doubtful question.

TORONTO, April 9.—Large quantities of bonded goods are being taken out of bond by the city merchants, particularly tobacco, in anticipation of a probable increase of the tariff.

DES MOINES.

The Warren County Treasurer's Defalcation -- Meetings to Increase Railway Facilities--Obituary--Rise of Manufactories, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9.—The Commission appointed to investigate the accounts of Col. P. P. Henderson, defaulting Treasurer of Warren County, submitted their report to the Board of Supervisors at Indianola yesterday evening. The total deficiency was found to be $32,674.20. His irregularities extend through his entire term as Treasurer, eight years. He has always figured as one of the leading Republicans of Central Iowa, and has been kept constantly in office by his party for the past twenty-eight years. Last fall the Anti-Monopolists of Warren County elected their ticket, and the investigation was set on foot at once. The odium of Henderson's defalcation, together with that of Brandt and Rankin, is a bitter pill for the Radicals of this section to swallow.

DEATH FROM A BLOW.

Mr. A. B. Person, one of the largest farmers of Polk County and member of the Board of Supervisors, died suddenly at his home in Camp Township yesterday. His death is attributed to a blow upon the head received last February from a man named Dunn, who afterwards fled the country.

NEW RAILROAD.

The subject of a rail-connection with St. Louis continues to agitate the people of this city. Meetings are being held in all the principal towns along the proposed line via Knoxville, Albia, Warren, and Lucas Counties. They are all also getting excited over the matter, and propose substantial aid if the road will run through their borders. This evening a meeting of the Citizens' Association, comprising some of the heaviest taxpayers, resolved in favor of a direct rail-communication with St. Louis, and appointed Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Ex-Gov. Merrill, Dr. C. H. Rawson, the Hon. J. J. Phillips, Maj. Hoyt Sherman, a committee to visit St. Louis and intervening points in furtherance of the object. Letters were read in the meeting from

A FIRM OF STARCH-MANUFACTURERS

in Indiana, relative to the establishment of a starch-factory here which would consume over 300,000 bushels of corn annually and cost $75,000. Mr. B. F. Allen, of your city, offers to donate the land for the factory. Oskaloosa offers $20,000 for the factory. A committee was appointed to correspond in reference to the matter. It is also proposed to establish a seminary for young ladies here the coming season.

THE FARMERS.

Call for a Mass-Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—The farmers have been in session in this city for two days on business connected with their State organization. The following call was resolved upon to be issued to the people of the State of Indiana:

Believing that the people are honest and capable of self-government; that the old political organizations are corrupt; that there is no trust to be placed in promises of either of the so-called great political parties; that there are no questions that ought to divide the people of Indiana; that the past dead issues should be buried with the past, and that we should address ourselves to the living questions of the day;

We therefore invite the farmers and industrial classes generally of Indiana to meet with us on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, in the City of Indianapolis, to devise ways and means to bring about such reforms as will emancipate our State from intolerable burdens heaped upon us by the misrule of corrupt party politicians. Come, let us take counsel together! This will take all the farmers' societies within the State, comprising in all about 1,800, and will result in sweeping both parties out of the field.

The call will be formally signed when county delegations have been selected.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—In the House this morning, the House bill extending the Baber law for the punishment of bribery in political associations or political conventions was passed.

In the Senate, a communication was received from Gov. Allen, nominating John G. Thompson, of Columbus, to be State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. The nomination was confirmed.

In the House this evening, the following bills passed: House bill giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in cases arising under the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals; House bill authorizing the transmission of election returns in the district by mail; House bill enabling the Trustees of religious denominations to be incorporated, and defining their powers; House bill providing for the republication of 350 each of Volumes 2 to 18, inclusive, of the Ohio State reports; Senate bill amendment to Sections 435 and 436 of the Municipal Code, providing a method of letting contracts for the improvement of streets and planting shade-trees.

In the Senate the following bills passed: House bill to exempt from execution or seizure any fund set apart by benevolent associations for families of deceased members; Senate bill to secure the wages of labor by providing that railway and mining companies shall pay their employes their wages in preference to every other claim not secured by specific liens, and that such wages shall be paid on or before the 30th of each month for the amount due on the 1st of such month, under a penalty of 10 per cent to be added to the amount to be recovered by suit; Senate bill to protect mechanics and other laborers in the quiet and peaceable discharge of their avocations.

The Senate joint resolution for procuring the payment of the Morgan raid claims from the General Government was adopted.

POLITICAL.

Another Vote for Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Other Political Matters.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 9.—But one ballot for Senator was taken to-day, resulting as follows:

Whole number	273
Necessary to a choice	137
Dawes	91
Hoar	72
Curtis	74
Adams	15
Banks	7
Sanford	9
Washburn	4
Whittier	1

This indicates

A RENEWED FIRMNESS.

Mr. Learned, the leader of Mr. Dawes' forces, immediately moved an adjournment, which was carried almost unanimously. The secret of this action was the receipt of dispatches from gentlemen in Washington, friends of both the Republican candidates, requesting that nothing decisive should be done before the arrival of a messenger now on his way with important information.

DAWES TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It soon became noised about that Mr. Learned had told Mr. Dawes' friends that he had information that Mr. Dawes was to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. This rumor caused no little commotion in political circles, but this evening Mr. Learned says it had no trustworthy authority, that the whole matter was

A TELEGRAPHIC TRICK,

and that Mr. Dawes is entirely in the hands of his friends.

It is reported that Mr. Dawes' friends are now ready to withdraw his name, provided Mr. Hoar's name is also withdrawn, and to unite with Mr. Hoar's friends in the support of some man who will agree not to be a candidate for the long term. They say that if Mr. Dawes is now rejected he will appeal to the people in the election of the next Legislature. The man who will pledge himself to decline to accept an election for the long term has not yet been found.

Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 9.—The election of Alderman and Supervisor, and the vote on city officers in the Sixth Ward of this city will be contested, legal measures to that end having been already commenced. The ground of the complaint is, that two persons acted as clerks of election without being sworn. A young man named A. Lull, a minor, acted as clerk, and two persons not residents of the city handled tickets and counted them. The case will be carried to the Circuit Court.

Springfield (Ill.) Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The triangular fight for city officers is now opened. John A. Chestnut leads the Law-and-Order movement for Mayor, John W. Bunn representing the Republican party, and Obed Lewis the Democratic party. The Republican party, headed by Cullom, preferred defeat to the indorsement of the Law-and-Order movement, and consequently made a straight party-nomination. Obed Lewis was strongly talked of as the Law-and-Order candidate before their nominations were made, and his nomination by the Democrats was a triumph over the radical whisky element in that party. The Democracy will elect their entire ticket triumphantly, no doubt.

State Treasurer of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—R. M. T. Hunter was to-day elected, by the General Assembly, State Treasurer, vice Mayo, removed.

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—At the morning's session of the Presbyterian Women's Board of Missions of the Northwest to-day, considerable business was transacted, and a large number of reports were submitted. Milwaukee was selected as the place of the next meeting in April, 1875.

OFFICERS.

The following officers for the coming year were chosen:

President—Mrs. A. H. Hoge, of Evanston.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. W. Blair, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Winnetka, Ill.; Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Peoria; Mrs. Read, Bloomington; Mrs. Pearsons, Onarga, Ill.; Mrs. S. C. Hutchinson, New Albany; Mrs. E. C. Walker, Detroit; Mrs. Dr. Ely, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Vedder, Milwaukee; Mrs. Gen. Van Cleve, Minnesota; Mrs. W. D. Raymond, Ohio; Mrs. J. D. Kerr, Nebraska; Mrs. Edward Turner, Hannibal, Mo.; Mrs. M. E. Fulton, Kentucky.

Home Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. G. H. Laflin, Chicago; Mrs. William Gould.

Foreign Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. Albert Keep, Chicago; Mrs. L. M. Boomer.

Recording Secretary—Miss Blake.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jessie Whitehead.

Board of Managers—Mrs. D. B. Pearson, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. S. Johnston, Mrs. A. Keith, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. G. Wood, Miss Holland, Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, Mrs. M. G. Holmes, Mrs. John Noble, Mrs. J. N. Barker, and Mrs. E. S. Williams, of Chicago; Mrs. A. M. Gibbs, Evanston; Mrs. Nichols, Lake Forest; Mrs. Weed, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Mrs. G. N. Hazelton, Columbia, Wis.; Mrs. Holt, Owatonna, Minn.; Mrs. J. S. Farrand, Detroit; Mrs. Kendall, Laporte; Mrs. Brown, Milwaukee.

At the afternoon session, the following delegates were chosen to represent the Board at the Presbyterian General Assembly, to be held in May: Mrs. J. L. Lyon, Michigan; Mrs. A. H. Hoge and Mrs. Pierson, Illinois; Mrs. Dr. Ely, Iowa; Mrs. Edward Mann, Indiana; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin, and Mrs. George Pomeroy, Ohio.

MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

The Committee on the Publication of *Woman's Work for Woman* recommended the monthly publication of this magazine, and pledged the utmost efforts to increase its circulation, and to send missionary intelligence for publication therein. Their report was adopted.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Truax, reported about $1,150 contributed and pledged to-day, which increases the fund raised during the year to nearly $16,000, against $9,400 the previous year. Mrs. G. P. Tindall, of Ypsilanti, read a paper on the training of children and youth in missionary work. A mother's devotional meeting followed, and concluded the proceedings of the Board.

THE CINCINNATI BRANCH.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—The Cincinnati Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met here to-day. About forty delegates were present from Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio. During the past year the Society has collected $11,954, and disbursed $5,934. The Society was organized in 1870 with five auxiliaries. It has grown until at present it has 428 branch associations. Of this number 120 were organized during the past year.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray Gives His Reasons for Wishing an Assistant—He is Willing to Surrender His Salary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray has given in printed form his views upon the subject of an associate pastor, having sent a communication to the Joint Committees of the Park Street Church and Society, who met last evening. After quoting Scripture at great length to show that the idea of an associate pastorate was strictly in harmony with Scriptural precedent, Mr. Murray spoke of the growth of the church and the increasing membership during the past forty years; calling attention, among other things, to the fact that the congregation had become widely scattered as to their residences, and the duties of the pastoral office had vastly multiplied. Speaking of the relation of this church to the denomination, he said: "If this church demands a more potent and fitting representation in the denomination, which is perfectly proper for it to desire, then it must secure

AN OLDER AND WISER MAN

than the present pastor; for neither in years or in knowledge is he fitted for such work, necessary and legitimate as he confesses it to be."

THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.

In the relation of the church to the public, Mr. Murray urged that the realization of the future high destiny called for an associate-pastor. Either two pastors here, or two pastors—one here, and the other somewhere else—must, before long, be the choice. The election might be deferred for a year or more, but, sooner or later, it will have to be made.

To the possible objection that the organization in its present condition could not raise sufficient funds with which to meet the increased expense, the preacher begged permission to say that the objection was not insurmountable.

READY TO GIVE UP HIS SALARY.

It would be an actual pleasure for him to assist the organization in this direction. He, therefore, respectfully proposed to the Church and Parish,—in case they should call an associate pastor,—to surrender his present salary to the Treasurer of the Parish until such time as the income to it should so far exceed the annual expenses that they would feel at liberty to renew it or such portion of it as might seem to them needed and proper.

HE CANNOT DO THE WORK ALONE.

In closing his address, Mr. Murray said that an associate pastorate seemed to him both admissible and feasible. He felt unable to perform the work which the present and prospective necessities of the organization put upon him.

The document was read, and, after an informal conversation regarding it, the Committees adjourned for one week, without taking any action.

FIRES.

At Hillsdale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., 9.—This place was visited late last night by another destructive fire, involving a loss of between $40,000 and $50,000. The fire originated in the rear portion of a leather store belonging to J. H. Armstrong, and spread so rapidly that for a time it was thought that the whole town would fall a victim to the flames. Telegrams was sent to Coldwater and Adrian for engines, but they arrived too late to be of much assistance. The stores of J. H. Armstrong, leather; J. P. Cook, hardware; C. Sheldon, boots and shoes; and B. B. Fisher, grocery, were destroyed. A large part of the goods was saved. The insurance aggregates about $20,000, the brunt of the loss falling on the Hartford and Ætna Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is not known.

Incendiary Fires at Midland, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 9.—W. S. Patricks' extract factory, at Midland, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. No fire had been around the premises for two weeks, and it is attributed to incendiarism. There was an insurance of $7,500, and the loss above insurance is estimated at $500.

At Amsterdam, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Phillips, Gardner & Co.'s knitting mill, at Amsterdam, burned today. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $45,000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—The case of John Whitely v. the City of Lansing was decided by the Supreme Court granting a writ of mandamus. This has been in litigation a number of years, and bears the same relationship to this city that the Detroit Park case does to Detroit. The Court adjourned until the 21st of this month.

Gen. Hood Files an Answer to the Suit in Connection with the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., April 9.—Maj.-Gen. Wood, U. S. A., has filed an answer to the suit brought against him in the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, which grew out of his operations in the stock of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, of which he was a Director. The plaintiffs claim damages on the ground that he procured their stock to be transferred to the Western Union Company by fraudulent representations of the condition of the Pacific & Atlantic Company; and also, by representing that it was not to be so transferred. The Department's answer is a complete denial of all material allegations of the plaintiff's petition, except that he was Director of the Company, and purchased stock, but not by fraudulent representations.

MADISON.

Reorganization of the State Board of Charities -- Democratic Election Gains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 9.—Gov. Taylor has at last reorganized the State Board of Charities and Reform, which has been disorganized several weeks by the resignation of Messrs. Allen and Merrill and Mrs. Lynde, and the expiration of the term of Mr. Giles. The Board as reconstructed consists of Andrew E. Elmore, Green Bay, holding over; Mrs. W. P. Lynde, of Milwaukee, and the Hon. H. H. Giles, of Madison, reappointed, and Dr. W. W. Reed, of Jefferson, and E. E. Chapin, of Columbus, new appointments. The Board is composed of persons well suited to, and interested in, their work, and is as nearly non-partisan as it could be, and gives general satisfaction.

The election of Supervisors in this county shows several Democratic gains.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—For the Upper Lake Regions, Iowa, and Missouri, generally clear weather, and light to fresh winds, mostly from the west.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.18	27	76	N., brisk	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.13	31	69	N. E., brisk	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.07	32	69	N., brisk	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.03	32	79	N., brisk	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.03	32	79	N., fresh	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.05	33	80	N., fresh	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 32.
Minimum thermometer, 27.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 10—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.03	41	N., calm	1.85	Clear.
Chicago	30.05	33	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.02	40	Calm	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.84	32	N., brisk	.35	Lt. snow.
Cleveland	29.80	32	E., brisk	.36	Lt. snow.
Denver	30.08	44	S., light	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.93	29	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.95	34	Calm	.01	Clear.
Davenport	30.08	35	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.01	30	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	30.07	39	N., light	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.09	37	E., fair	.....	Light.
Leavenw'th	30.12	41	Calm	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.00	30	S. W., gentle	.04	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.10	28	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.06	30	Calm	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.01	32	Calm	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.91	30	Calm	.....	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	30.13	38	Calm	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.93	33	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.02	42	S., light	.....	Clear.

NAVIGATION.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—Reports from Sault Ste. Marie show cold weather, with the mercury at 4 degrees above zero last night, and 15 degrees this morning.

At the Straits of Mackinac there is a light south wind, with the thermometer at 20 degrees above zero. The ice is solid.

Navigation on Lake Huron is nearly stopped on account of the new ice.

FATHER POINT, April 9.—A schooner from Northshear has arrived, and a vessel passed seaward yesterday. River clear of ice.

FOX RIVER, Quebec, April 9.—The Gulf is clear of ice.

RIVIER DU LOUIS, Quebec, April 9.—A schooner and yacht have arrived from Saguenay River.

ST. CATHARINES, April 9.—The Welland Canal opened to-day, and vessels commenced locking. A large number of vessels are in the canal bound up, and several, including propellers, have arrived at Port Dalhousie.

PORT COLBORNE, April 9.—A tug brought in the schooner Cheney across this forenoon; first arrival of the season. The bark Home arrived at noon. A tug is outside, after another vessel. The propeller Antelope and barges are leaving for Bay City. Wind northeast, and fresh.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

bonds as a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

The Senate Finance Committee in reporting to-day the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, makes an important change in it by striking out the provision for an allowance of 2 per cent reduction for the leakage of spirits while in course of bonded transportation, and by refusing to agree to the second section, which provides that bonds shall be canceled whenever proof is furnished the department that spirits were destroyed in transit. Such cases, they think, should be made the subjects of special relief.

The Finance Committee also recommend non-concurrence in the action of the House proposing to reduce the export stamp from 25 to 10 cents for each package.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported amendments to the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments, the House bill to increase the pensions of sailors totally disabled. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. GORDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill exempting from the provisions of the act of Feb. 19, 1793, all boats employed on internal waters and canals in any State, and providing that all such boats as have sails or propelling machinery of their own adapted to the lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with Canada, shall be exempt from the payment of all customs or other fees.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the practice of the Senate in ordering bills to be printed when introduced. He said bills of a private nature were frequently printed two or three times,—first upon their introduction, again when reported from Committee, and again after having passed,—and probably were never read by any one. He hoped hereafter Senators would not ask to have private bills printed upon introducing them, but wait until they would be reported from the Committees.

THE MENNONITES.

Mr. WINDOM moved to take up the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to make a permanent settlement upon the public lands of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the resolution from the Minnesota Legislature, asking for an investigation into the affairs of the Pension Office. Laid on the table.

PROPOSED DONATION.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to authorize the Librarian of Congress to send books to the Government of Iceland. Referred.

BILL PASSED.

The following bill upon the calendar passed: House bill for the inspection of disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army.

ARMS FOR NEBRASKA.

The Senate bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was dismissed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

The unfinished business being the Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. WRIGHT to recommit the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew that motion and offered several verbal amendments, which were accepted by the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to strike out section 21 of the bill, giving the right of way to any railroad company organized under the act, through unoccupied public lands of the United States, in any State, to the extent of 100 feet in width on each side of the centre of such railroad, with authority to take from such public lands materials for the construction and maintenance of the road, and ground for station buildings, depots, and shops, not to exceed forty acres for each ten miles of road. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the fourteenth section of the bill which authorizes any corporation organized under the act to acquire by purchase or gift, any lands in the vicinity of its road, or through which the same may pass, and convey the same in such manner as the Directors may prescribe. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT moved to amend the eighth section of the bill so as to grant ten acres of public lands in the Territories for station buildings, depots, and shops, for every ten miles of road, instead of 40 acres, as proposed by the Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON moved an amendment, requiring every road organized under the act to maintain, at some point on the line of its road, an office where books shall be kept, and open at all times for inspection. Agreed to.

Mr. HAGER moved to amend the first section so as to provide that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment forbidding the construction of any road across an Indian reservation.

Mr. SARGENT moved a substitute therefor, so as to provide that a road should not cross an Indian reservation unless the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior be first obtained.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PALESTINE EXPEDITION.

The Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail an officer to command the second expedition of the Palestine Exploring Society, soon to take the field on the east side of the Jordan.

ANTI-MOIETY BILL.

E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal all moieties. He stated that the bill referred to only one branch of the subject, which the Committee was still considering, and which would in due time be reported on.

Mr. WOOD said the bill had not received the vote of the Committee, and, in his opinion, did not go far enough.

The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

The text of the bill is as follows:

A BILL to repeal all moieties, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, etc., That all provisions of law under which moieties of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or any share therein, are paid to informers or officers of the Customs, or other officers of the United States, are hereby repealed, and from and after the passage of this act the proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

"SEC. 2. That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys specially appropriated by Congress to make suitable compensation to informers and other persons aiding in the detection of smuggling and other offenses against the customs, revenue laws, or aiding in convictions of the same, and he shall annually report to Congress in detail all payments made him for such purposes. Whenever any officer of the Customs or other person shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of the Treasury shall award, not exceeding one-half of the net proceeds, if any resulting from such seizure, after deducting all costs and charges connected therewith; and whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall furnish to a District Attorney, or to any chief officer of customs, original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld of, or any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, such compensation may, on such recovery, be paid to the informer as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of $10,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose.

"SEC. 3. That no money shall be paid to any person claiming as informer in any case where judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, unless his right as such informer shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Court or Judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by the Court or Judge for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury; and when any fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be collected without judicial proceedings, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, before directing payment to any person claiming as informer, require satisfactory proof that such person is justly entitled thereto.

"SEC. 4. That whenever any District Attorney shall receive notice of any application before a Judge of the District Court for the mitigation or remission of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, he shall immediately notify the Collector of Customs for the district in which such fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred, who shall thereupon notify the person or persons who may be interested in the prosecution of the case, in order that he or they may attend and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should be refused, and said Collector shall also furnish to the District Attorney all practical information necessary to enable him to protect the interests of the United States.

"SEC. 5. That no officer, informer, or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under the Customs Revenue laws of the United States shall be thereby disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit, or proceedings for recovery, mitigation, or remission thereof, but shall be subject to examination and cross-examination in like manner with other witnesses, without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share, or interest in any fine, penalty, or forfeiture to which such examination may relate, provided that in every such case, whenever an officer, informer, or person entitled to any share in the fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall appear as a witness, the defendant or defendants shall also be entitled to testify and to be examined and cross-examined in like manner."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Woodford, to prevent officers of the United States from receiving or being paid any money beyond their fixed salary, came up, and was discussed, Mr. WOODFORD explaining and advocating the bill, and Messrs. DAWES and BUTLER (Mass.) opposing it as not being sufficiently matured, the latter alluding to the criticism on the display of Republican officials, and contrasting the modesty of the present day with the ostentatious display of George Washington, who never traveled a rod without making requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for six horses and a coach for himself, and four horses and a coach for his Secretary.

In the course of the debate Mr. MERRIAM, who had introduced the bill originally, stated that on the morning after he had done so, a Government officer had pressed himself on the floor, and in a very excited manner approached him, saying, "This bill will ruin me; it takes away the carriage which I use, and it is impossible for me to get along without it." He said it was very hard on him, especially on his wife, and he saw no objection to her riding when he did not want the carriage. He (Merriam) told him as he now told the House, that the Republican party could not afford longer to carry wives of public officials.

After further debate, Mr. WOODFORD, admitting that there were some practical objections to the bill in its present shape, moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill was so referred—yeas, 159; nays, 69.

Mr. SPEER moved that the Committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. RAYMOND objected.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR opposed the bill.

Mr. CONGER discussed the question as a conflict between capital and labor, between wealth and poverty, between a few thousand favorites of fortune and a million sons of toil. From every quarter came ominous signs of warning, and new murmurs of dissatisfaction. Hardly had Mr. Hawley (Connecticut) proclaimed that he hold would no more companionship with those who would vote for more currency than the citizens of his own State took him at his word, and, with sorrow, withdrew from his communion, and laid the Senatorial honors from his longing vision. [Laughter.] Even the Granite State had cast off a party whose leaders in the House had forgotten to guard the mission of the Republican party to care for the poor and lowly, and protect the toiling millions from the encroachments of monopoly and wealth.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill and took for the text of his remarks a sentence of a very remarkable paper written a few years ago by Thomas Carlyle, and the title of which was suggestive to-day, "Shooting Niagara, and After." Discussing some of the things that made up his title, he said that they had a very vulgar homely proverb in England, "Cheap and nasty." There was a pregnancy in that homely adage which ought not to be misunderstood. It was the rude, indignant protest of human nature against the elements which sought for quantity instead of quality; which sought for bulk at the expense of truth and usefulness. That characterized his (Garfield's) opinion of the policy which seemed to have been fixed upon by the majority of the two Houses. They were proposing now to make a surrender of reality in the name of appearances; to get empty shadows and names, and lose the solid substance which the names ought to represent. In the course of eleven years, he had seen no day so fraught with consequences as great and far-reaching as this day. Referring to the efforts at repudiation in 1867 and 1868, he said that the American conscience had responded to those efforts in the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency on the marked and distinct issue that repudiation should have no name or abiding-place in the American Republic. That verdict had been sealed when, in the first annual message of President Grant, he declared that no man should have any place of honor, trust, or profit who did not repudiate repudiation, and who was not willing to do his utmost to preserve the public faith untarnished. That great victory had been gained in the name of conscience, in the name of honor, in the name of truth, and the country went forward in its career of prosperity. The next great battle fought was in 1870, when the demand for more paper money rang through the halls of Congress as it rang through them to-day. The pending proposition he regarded as a proposition to tumble out the ballast, spread all sails, and give the ship of national credit to the lightning and the gale. He believed that the proposition was fraught with immense and measureless mischief. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had, the other day, compared the circulating medium to quarts, pots, and yardsticks. He would take that comparison, and would reply to it that yardsticks were not reduced, but were kept to the standard of antiquity and of law. That was what he wanted to do with the currency. He desired realities, not shadows; not the gift of fruits which tempt the eyes, but turn to ashes on the lips. He believed the day was not far distant when the cry would come up from those lowest down in the scale of humblest laborers, on whom the dead-weight of all depreciation would fall with the most crushing power, cursing the day when they were deluded by legerdemain and sophistry.

Mr. KASSON agued to convince men from the East that there was some good sense and justice in the demand made by the West and South for more banking facilities. If the East did not want free banking the West did, in order to establish what banks they could utilize. If the East did not want an increase of the currency, let the West have it. The West and South would be content if they could have what banking facilities and currency they could use. He believed that in these respects the Senate bill would be more beneficial to the people of the West than the House bill. He put it to his Western colleagues, however, whether it would not be better to take exclusively for the States that had a deficiency the $46,000,000, which was all that they could use for some years to come, instead of adopting the free-banking system for the West and South.

Mr. RANDALL addressed the House in favor of a return to specie basis, and against an increase of legal-tenders or National-Bank notes.

Mr. ROBERTS (N. Y.) argued against the bill.

At the close of the debate, various amendments were offered by Messrs. MAYNARD, MERRIAM, FARWELL, and MITCHELL, and then Mr. Maynard demanded the previous question. The excitement, which had been growing on the subject all the afternoon, was intensified when the opponents of the bill, under the lead of Butler (Mass.), who desired to have the Senate bill substituted for it, voted down the previous question—ayes, 77; nays, 142. This gave BUTLER control of the question, and he promptly, amid great confusion and excitement, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill till Tuesday next, stating that he would follow that vote with a motion to go to the Speaker's table, take up and pass the Senate bill. The motion to postpone was carried,—yeas, 133; nays, 121,—as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Harris (Ga.),	Packard,
Arthur,	Harris (Va.),	Parker (Mo.),
Ashe,	Harrison,	Pelham,
Atkins,	Hatcher,	Phillips,
Averill,	Havens,	Pratt,
Banning,	Hawley (Ill.),	Purman,
Beck,	Hayes,	Rainey,
Begole,	Hazleton (Wis.),	Randall,
Bell,	Hazleton (N. J.),	Ransier,
Berry,	Hodges,	Rapier,
Biery,	Houghton,	Ray,
Bland,	Hunter,	Read,
Blount,	Hyde,	Richmond,
Bowen,	Hynes,	Robinson,
Bradley,	Kasson,	Rusk,
Bright,	Kelley,	Saylor (O.),
Brown,	Kendall,	Sener,
Buckner,	Knapp,	Shanks,
Bundy,	Lamar,	Sheats,
Burrows,	Lamison,	Sheldon,
Butler (Mass.),	Lamport,	Sherwood,
Cain,	Lofland,	Smith (Pa.),
Caldwell,	Loughridge,	Smith (La.),
Cason,	Lowe,	Smith (N. C.),
Cessna,	Lynch,	Snyder,
Clark (Mo.),	Marshall,	Sprague,
Clements,	Martin,	Stanard,
Cobb (Ks.),	Maynard,	Standeford,
Comingo,	McCrary,	Stowell,
Conger,	McDill (Wis.),	Strawbridge,
Cook,	McJunkin,	Tyner,
Crittenden,	McKee,	Vance,
Crossland,	McLean,	Wallace,
Crounse,	McNulta,	Walls,
Danford,	Mellish,	Wells,
Darrall,	Milliken,	White,
Davis (W. Va.),	Mills,	Whitehead,
Donnan,	Morey,	Williams (Ind.),
Dunnell,	Myers,	Wilshire,
Durham,	Negley,	Wilson (Md.),
Eden,	Nesmith,	Wilson (Ia.),
Eldredge,	Niblack,	Wilson (Ind.),
Field,	Orr,	Woodworth,
Freeman,	Orth,	Young (Ky.)—133.
Harmer,		

NAYS.

Albert,	Hathorne,	Platt (N. Y.),
Albright,	Hawley (Ct.),	Poland,
Archer,	Hendee,	Potter,
Barber,	Herndon,	Rice,
Barnum,	Hoar, E. R.,	Robbins,
Barrere,	Hoar, G. F.,	Roberts, E. H.,
Bass,	Holman,	Ross,
Bromberg,	Hooper,	Sawyer,
Buffinton,	Haskins,	Scofield,
Burchard,	Howe,	Scudder (N. J.),
Burleigh,	Hubbell,	Sessions,
Butler (Tenn.),	Hurlbut,	Schoemaker,
Cannon,	Kellogg,	Smart,
Clark (N. J.),	Killinger,	Smith (N. Y.),
Clayton,	Lansing,	Smith (O.),
Clymer,	Lawson,	Southard,
Coburn,	Leach,	Speer,
Corwin,	Lowndes,	Starkweather,
Cotton,	Luttrell,	St. John,
Cox,	McDill (Ia.),	Stone,
Creamer,	McDougall,	Swan,
Crutchfield,	Merriam,	Thomas,
Curtis,	Mitchell,	Townsend,
Dawes,	Monroe,	Tremaine,
De Witt,	Moore,	Waldron,
Eames,	Neal,	Ward (Ill.),
Elliott,	Nims,	Ward (N. J.),
Farwell,	Nunn,	Wheeler,
Fort,	O'Brien,	Whitehouse,
Foster,	O'Neill,	Whitely,
Frye,	Packer,	Whitthorne,
Garfield,	Page,	Willard (Vt.),
Giddings,	Parker (N. H.),	Willard (Mich.),
Gooch,	Parsons,	Williams (Wis.),
Gunckel,	Pendleton,	Williams (Mass.),
Hagans,	Perry,	Williams (Mich.),
Hale (Me.),	Phelps,	Willie,
Hale (N. Y.),	Pierce,	Wood,
Hamilton,	Pike,	Woodford,
Harris (Mass.),	Platt (Va.),	Young (Ga)—121.
Hancock,		

Mr. MAYNARD, who had charge of the bill, voted aye, in order that he might move to reconsider. The most of the opponents of expansion voted against postponement.

Mr. BUTLER then moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table,—the parliamentary mode of making the decision final. It was now 5 o'clock, and a motion to adjourn was interposed, and a vote by letters was carried—117 to 100.

Mr. BUTLER demanded the yeas and nays, desiring to have the currency-question settled in to-day's session.

The motion to adjourn was carried, and the House adjourned.

The bill comes up the first thing after the reading of the journal to-morrow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—11 a. m.—Unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 10d; white, 12s 2d@12s 5d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 38s 6d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 44s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, April 9.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £436,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which last week was 42¾ per cent, is now 39 per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent, which is 1-16 below bank rate. No change is made in the bank rate of discount to-day. Consols, money, 92@92⅛; account, 92⅜; '65s, 109¼; '67s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 91; Erie, 22; preferred, 58.

Petroleum—Spirits, 9⅝s; refined 11s. Turpentine, 33s 6d.

PARIS, April 9.—Specie in Bank of France has increased 5,737,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 59f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8⅛d; middling Orleans, 8⅜d; sales, all American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Lard, 44s 9d. Bacon—Long clear middles, 41s 6d; short clear middles, 42s 3d. Tallow, 37s 9d. Turpentine, 32s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Business was sluggish with manufacturers' agents to-day, but a fair jobbing trade was accomplished. The market for cotton goods was more steady and prices were without quotable change. Cottonades fairly active. Prints selling freely by jobbers. Ginghams quiet in first hands. Dress goods in good request. Fancy cassimeres and Kentucky jeans dull. Black silks selling freely at very low prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.—COTTON—Dull and easier; middling uplands, 17⅛c; futures closed firmer; sales, 16,700 bales; April, 16 7-32@16¼c; May, 16 21-32@16 11-16c; June, 17⅛@17 5-32c; July, 17 9-16@17 19-32c; August, 17 27-32@17⅞; September, 17¼@17 5-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with fair demand; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.20; common to good, $6.30@6.55; good to choice, $6.60@6.80; white wheat extra, $6.80@7.25; extra Ohio, $6.35@7.60; St. Louis, $6.45@11.00. Rye flour firm at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.75@4.35. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.52@1.56; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.59@1.60; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.50@1.62; No. 2 Western spring, $1.58; choice winter red Western, $1.68. Rye quiet at $1.05@1.10. Barley dull. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 130,000 bu; new Western mixed, 87@89c; old do, 88@90c; high mixed and yellow Western, 89@90c; white Western, 85@88c; damaged, 75c. Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 bu; mixed Western, 61@63½c; white Western, 63@66½c; black Western, afloat, 58@60½c.

HAY—Firm at 94c@$1.00.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and easier; crude, 7½c; refined, 15¼c.

TURPENTINE—Heavy at 46c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 13¾@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $16.62½. Beef unchanged; Middles scarce and firmer; long clear, 9 7-16c; short clear, 9 9-16c. Lard lower and quiet; prime steam, 10½ spot; 10 3-16@10¼c May; 10 7-16c June.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—OATS—Dull and lower, at 61@62c.

SUGAR—Good demand; fair, 7⅜c; prime, 8c.

MOLASSES—Scarce; fair, 54c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand slack; sales, 2,050 bales; prices easier, without quotable variation. Receipts, 847 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,338 bales; Great Britain, 2,334 bales; stock, 211,777; unsold, 119,600.

MONETARY—Gold, 113⅜; sight, par; sterling, $5.16¾@5.17¼.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour Very active and buoyant; superfine Western, $5.25; State, Indiana, and Ohio extra family $7.50@8.00. Wheat quiet; red, $1.58@1.60; amber, $1.70@1.80. Rye quiet at 98c. Corn quiet; yellow, 84@85c; Western mixed, 83@84c. Oats firm; white, 62@64c; mixed, 60@61c. Barley—Canada, $1.52.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 15¾@15⅞c; crude, 11½c.

WHISKY—97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed nominal. Oats firm; Western mixed, 59@60c; Western white, 62@63c. Rye dull.

PROVISIONS—Very active, with a jobbing demand; mess pork, $17.00@17.50. Bulk-shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¾c; sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard, 10@10½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Nominal at 21@22½c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 96c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and firm; sales Milwaukee at $1.43; white Michigan, $1.70. Corn scarce and firm; sales of 10 cars new at 77c on track. Oats held at 55c.

SEEDS—Good demand.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—COTTON—Fair and firm; middling, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine, $3.75@4.25; extra winter, $4.50@5.00; double extra do, $5.00@5.50. Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Chicago, $1.23¼@1.25; No. 2 red winter, $1.54 asked, $1.48 bid; No. 3, $1.35@1.38. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 64¾@65c, east track and elevator. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 49@49½c on track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firmer at 94@96c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firm and closed dull with a downward tendency; mess, $16.75@17.00. Dry salt meats quiet and nominal; shoulders, 6@6¼c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c; clear, 8⅞@8⅝c. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 6¾@7¼c; clear rib, 9⅞@9⅝c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c; jobbing and order lots bulk shoulders, last half April, 9¼c. Bacon—Clear rib, August, 10½c. Lard—Good, 10½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.70@5.40. Receipts, 2,000.

CATTLE—Unsettled and weak; fair to choice native steers, $4.25@6.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; oxen, $2.00@5.00. Receipts, 1,200.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 16¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1.35. Corn a shade firmer, 64@67c. Oats dull and unchanged, 48@56. Rye fair and firm, $1.04@1.05. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 12½c.

BUTTER—Dull and a shade lower; choice, 35@37c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; held at $17.00. Lard fair and firm; steam sold at 9¾c; also private sales understood to be a fraction higher; kettle, jobbing, 10c. Bulk meats fair and firm; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8¾c at country points; clear held at 8⅞c. Bacon—Firm, good demand; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9 1-6@9¾c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.46½@1.47; seller May, $1.50; June, $1.54¼; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.45¼; seller May, $1.48. Corn steady; high mixed, 68¾c; seller May, 69½c; seller June, 70c; low mixed, 67½@68c; no grade, 67c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 49½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.30¼; No. 2 do, $1.24; seller May, $1.26¼; seller June, $1.28¾. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, fresh, 44½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 63½c. Rye steady; No. 1, fresh, 89c. Barley fair and firm; No. 2, $1.55; No. 3, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $16.00@17.00. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@11c. Dry-salted shoulders, 6c. Loose boxed middles, 9c. Lard firm; kettle, 10c; steam, 9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—GRAIN MARKETS—Dull but firm; prices unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Market steady; extra, $1.60; No. 1, $1.56¼; No. 2, $1.48; amber, $1.45. Corn—dull; declined to 70c. Oats in good demand at 52c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED—Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Mary Booth, Kewaunee, cedar posts; schr Sardinia, Muskegon, lumber; scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Liberty, Muskegon, lumber; schr Louisa McDonald, Muskegon, lumber; scow Mermaid, Grand Haven, lumber; schr J. Bean, Jr., Portage Pier, lumber; schr Active, St. Joseph, lumber; schr H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, lumber; schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; schr Coral, Duck Lake, lumber; schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber; schr A. Rush, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; scow Milton, Duck Lake, lumber; schr Day Spring, Muskegon, lumber; steam barge Wm. Crippen, Manistee, lumber; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED—Schrs A. Plugger, Holland, schr Mermaid, Grand Haven, schr O. M. Johnson, Saugatuck, stmr Alpena, St. Joseph, prop Oconto, Manitowoc and intermediate ports; all with sundries.

The Storm.

The gale which broke out suddenly Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock continued to increase in force until it reached its height yesterday morning, when the wind slightly subsided. At midnight it blew a perfect hurricane, and the water in the river ran up to an extraordinary height; there must have been an undercurrent of at least 3 miles an hour, indicating clearly that a terrible sea was raging outside. Although vessel-men feared the worst from the waves breaking with terrible fury against the light-house piers, there have luckily but few accidents been reported as yet. Most of the vessels which cleared port during Wednesday for lumber

RETURNED TO THE HARBOR IN SAFETY

before the hurricane had reached its height. Among those that returned were the schrs J. M. Forrest, Annapee, Herald, Radical, Miner, R. B. King, Caledonia, and W. H. Hawkins.

A number of lumber-laden vessels were in sight of the harbor at dusk, but were compelled to come to an anchor until daybreak.

STEAMERS.

The Muskegon, of the Goodrich Line, which should have left Wednesday evening, left yesterday morning. The Alpena, of the same line, arrived about the same time. Her Captain reports that although the sea was very rough, still it was not as bad on the East shore as it was on this.

THE SCHR HELEN BLOOD,

from Muskegon, with lumber, on entering the harbor, about midnight, missed the mouth and ran against the breakwater, and drifted southward, with both of her anchors down, until she fetched up at the foot of Fourteenth street. The sea, which ran mountain high, swept the vessel from stem to stern, washing overboard her deck-load of lumber, and carrying away her fore-boom and gaff, the fore and main sails being split by the waves. The sea also washed away the skylight and top, and filled the vessel with water. The tug Mary McLane, Capt. Hank Blue, went promptly to the rescue of the crew, and succeeded in saving them from their perilous position. The schooner pounded against the breakwater all through the night, and yesterday, at noon, the powerful steam-tugs, L. B. Johnson, Capt. Driscoll, and Ben Drake, Capt. Hogan, both under the immediate supervision of Admiral Cox, went to her assistance, and at about 5 o'clock they brought her into the harbor, and took her up the river to be taken on the dry-dock. The damage to the schooner and cargo amounts to about $2,500. She is owned by Mason & Davis, of this city, and is not insured.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

This is the only accident of any account, the damage done to other vessels being very slight. The scow John Bean ran against the breakwater, and lost her fore-boom and slipped both anchors. Her sails were also much damaged. She was brought in yesterday morning by the tug L. B. Johnson.

The schr Sardinia, loaded with lumber, while endeavoring to make the mouth of the river last night, struck the North Pier, and damaged her rigging to the amount of $100 or $150. The schr J. B. Taylor lost her boat. The scow Champion, while trying to pass through Rush street bridge, received a severe pounding, and ran against the stone pier of Goodrich's dock, but luckily was but little damaged.

The scow Sea Star, while in tow of the tug Eustaphieve, collided in the North Branch and broke her rail and three stanchions. The schr Four Brothers ran into State street bridge, early in the morning, while attempting to bass up without a tug. She lost her jib-boom.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Nine fishermen were surprised by the squall yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, while engaged in making a pound net at the mouth of the Calumet River near South Chicago. The boat in which they were became detached from her moorings and drifted rapidly before the storm. All their efforts to save themselves were without avail, and seven of them found a grave in the waters of Lake Michigan. Another boat with a number of men succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The bodies of the following named men have been recovered: Theodore Oehmich, Joseph Oertel, Fritz Klesandorf, and Gustav Mowershead. The bodies of Henry Oehmich, Henry Clauser, and Joseph Schemel, have not been found. Theodore Oehmich leaves a wife and one child; Fritz Klesandorf a wife and six children; the others were single men. Alexander Oehimich and Peter Ringenberg were saved in an almost lifeless condition. The three brothers, Oehmich, have resided at South Chicago since they were boys, and were much respected by all who knew them. The people of the village are all much grieved by the sad disaster.

A party of fishermen a few miles north of here came very near sharing the sad fate of those of South Chicago and of Kenosha, a disaster reported in yesterday's telegraphic dispatches. While engaged in driving piles about a mile from shore, for the setting of the nets, there boat was suddenly struck by the gale, almost upsetting them. They were driven southward about a mile before getting control of their boat, but finally succeeded in reaching shore at South Evanston.

Meeting of Pilots and Engineers.

The pilots and engineers of our lake marine held another meeting last evening at No. 45 North Clark street, for the purpose of making final arrangements for sending a delegation to Washington to oppose the repeal of the law allowing aliens to become pilots or engineers.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. F. W. Whitehouse. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Capt. Hank Blue, and adopted. Capt. Hickman, from the Committee to solicit signatures among business men and members of the Board of Trade, reported that they had succeeded excellently well, exhibiting three long rolls containing the names of some of our best citizens.

Capt. Ponsonby read several letters from similar organizations at Buffalo and other cities, promising their support in this movement. A communication from the Secretary of the Association of Engineers and Pilots at Buffalo was also read, informing them that they had obtained over 2,000 signatures, and that the Congressman for their district Mr. Lyman K. Ross, was working hard to have the law inforced as it stands.

The Chairman stated that Capt. Hickman would leave for Washington to-day, and that a great deal of money was needed to defray expenses. The engineers and pilots present then stepped up to the Captain's desk and paid their subscription money thus raised amounting to over $300.

The meeting then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The schr G. Barber has been libeled for wages.

—Capt. Charles Roach, an old and experienced tugman, has sold his interest in the tug Shields, and accepted the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Vessel-Owners' Tug Association.

—The new Harbor Masters have assumed their duties. Their assignments are as follows: From mouth to Lake street, Capt. William Carey; from Lake to Twelfth, Capt. Thomas Brown; from Twelfth to Twenty-second, Capt. John Stewart; from Twenty-second street south, Capt. Peter Nelson; North Branch, Capt. H. K. Faith.

—Tug men report having seen several small fishing boats on the Lake at the time of the squall, only one of which was enabled to reach the harbor. They took a southerly course, under a close mainsail and jib. Some anxiety is felt for their safety.

ELSEWHERE.

The vessel-owners of nearly all the lake ports have lately formed, or are forming, associations similar to the one formed in this about a week ago. At a meeting of the vessel-owners of Cleveland last Tuesday, resolutions were presented and adopted that they would organize a vessel-owners' association.

Messrs. Alvah Bradley, R. K. Winslow, and E. M. Peck were elected delegates to the Detroit Convention.

—At a meeting of the vessel-owners of Green Bay, Mich., last Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Agricultural, lumbering, manufacturing, and commercial interests of Michigan imperatively demand the construction of one or more railroad-bridges across the Detroit River, at or near the City of Detroit.

"*Resolved*, That our delegation in Congress be, and are hereby, requested to urge upon Congress the importance of this measure, and that they employ all proper means to secure such Congressional legislation as may be necessary to secure the accomplishment of so desirable an object."

—At a meeting of the Buffalo vessel-owners, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the President appoint a committee of five, of which the President himself shall be a member, to represent this Association at the proposed meeting of vessel-owners at Detroit, April 15, with authority to act for this Association in the proposed organization of the International Association.

"*Resolved*, That the same committee be authorized to employ, if they deem best, a suitable person to address the proposed meeting, opposing bridging Detroit and St. Clair Rivers."

—Although the shipmasters of Buffalo agree to submit to the new rules of the National Board of Underwriters, they protest against the payment of a tax.

—A dispatch received in Detroit from Sault Ste. Marie says the ice at that point is 22 inches thick, and making rapidly; and one from Mackinac reports ice 20 inches in thickness.

—A Cheboygan dispatch says the propellor St. Joseph landed her passengers for that port on the ice, which was of sufficient thickness to keep the St. Joseph out of the harbor.

—Notice is given by the Light-House Board that on and after Monday, June 1, 1874, a permanent light will be erected on Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, Mich., and the temporary light now exhibited will be discontinued.

—The schr Sinai, which went ashore one mile north of Frankfort last fall, lies high and dry upon the beach with her stern knocked in.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9.

Money was somewhat more in demand to-day. There was abundance offering at 10 per cent on good securities. A few of the banks show a disposition to discount at rates a shade lower, on long time, and for the best of security. In one case, it was said that 8 per cent could be obtained for large amounts at 4 months. The transactions reported are at 10 per cent. Street rates for money are at 8 to 10 per cent.

The spring trade is opening, and country merchants are leaving for Chicago in "schools," according to one correspondent. They carry drafts on the Chicago banks from the country banks, which will therefore draw heavily on their balances here. Leading houses in the dry goods, groceries, boot and shoe, and clothing business report indications of an active spring trade.

Shipments to the East are heavy, and in excess of the delivery of produce here. This movement is largely due to the very low rates by rail. Vessel-owners are uncertain what rates they may be able to charge upon the opening of navigation.

Exchange on New York was easier. Between the banks, and for sellers, it was at par. Buyers had to pay a premium of 25c.

Dealings in securities, notwithstanding the abundance of money, are light. In local stocks, the operations are mainly in the Chicago City and Cook County bonds, of which Preston, Kean & Co. report that they could sell more than they can buy. Wrenn, Brewster & Co. report some gas stock offered.

Railroad stocks are falling off. The railroads are earning very little for various reasons. People are demanding the best of securities for their money, and seem to distrust stocks. Dealers think this due in part to such legislation as the Wisconsin Railroad law, and similar enactments in other States, and in part to the timidity and doubt engendered in all business by the disturbance of the currency on the part of Congress. Uncertainty has made even speculators pause, and all enterprise shrinks within itself. Investments are wanted that are independent of these uncertainties. Some financiers are talking of investing in gold contracts, which have been recognized as valid by the courts, as one means of evading the dangers of the currency.

Eleven banks responded to the call for a meeting of the Clearing House Association to-day to consider the currency question. They were the First National, Third National, Merchants' National, Northwestern National, Commercial National, Union National, Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, National Bank of Illinois, Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, German National, and International. As three less than a quorum were present, the meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, at 4½ p. m., when it is to be hoped the Association will give weighty expression to its disapprobation of the measures now before Congress for inflation.

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows: Quotations at 12 m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120⅜	121
United States 5-20s of '62	117⅜	117⅞
United States 5-20s of '64	117⅞	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	120⅜	120⅞
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119⅛	119⅜
10-40s	114⅛	114⅞
United States 5s (new issue)	115	115¼
United States currency 6s	116⅞	117
Gold (full weight)	113	113⅜
Gold coupons	113¼	113⅞
Eastern ex. (counter rates)	1-10 to ⅛ dis.	Par.
Gold exchange	113⅜	113⅜
Sterling		$4.85½@4.88½
Chicago City 7s	98½ & int.	par & int.
Cook County 7s	98½ & int.	par & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	90@95	95@97½
Money on approved collaterals		8@10 per ct.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Money, 4@4½.

Sterling dull; $4.85 for sixty-day, and $4.88 sight.

Customs receipts, $350,000.

Gold closed at 1.13½ after selling at 1.13⅜@1.13¾.

Carrying rate 3 to 4.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $29,000.

Clearings, $27,000,000.

Governments steady.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks declined ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent at opening, recovered at first call, and declined after midday from ½ to 1⅝ per cent; during the last hour of business the market was firm, with recovery of ¼ to ⅝ of 1 per cent from the lowest point.

A decided feature of the afternoon was a sharp decline in St. Louis and Iron Mountain from 45 to 37, closing at 39. The decline was caused by sales of 600 shares hypothecated stock, the margins on which had been exhausted.

Rock Island sold ex-div. just before the close. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Union Pacific, Northwestern, New York Central, Wabash, and Erie. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 132,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union; 6,600 Union Pacific; 7,000 Wabash; 17,000 Pacific Mail; 600 Ohio; 14,500 New York Central; 7,000 Lake Shore; 16,000 Erie; 6,500 Rock Island; and 7,000 Northwestern.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121	Coupons, '67	119⅞
Coupons, '62	117⅛	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	119⅛	New 5s	115¾
Coupons, '65	120⅛	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅞	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	30
Tennessees, old	87½	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	87½	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	38		

STOCKS.

Canton	75	St. Paul pfd	61½
Western Union	78	Wabash	45⅞
Quicksilver	28¼	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	94¼
Wells Fargo	77	Terre Haute	11
American Express	62½	Terre Haute pfd	32½
United States Ex.	70½	Chicago & A.	103
Pacific Mail	47⅛	C. & A. pfd	107
New York C.	99⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	29⅞
Erie	35⅞	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	72
Erie pfd	55	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	77⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	32
Michigan Central	83	Illinois Central	103
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	89⅞	Union Pacific bonds	86⅞
Northwestern	53⅞	Union Pacific stock	37
Northwestern pfd	70⅞	Central Pacific stock	94⅞
Rock Island ... x div.	101⅞	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	105⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	107
St. Paul	41⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

Board of Real Estate Brokers.

The real estate agents, brokers, and dealers met at 2 p. m. yesterday in Boone Block to take steps to establish a Real Estate Exchange. Col. George R. Clarke presided, and Mr. F. L. Honore was appointed Secretary pro tem. There were about forty gentlemen present.

The Chairman reported a constitution and by-laws prepared by the Committee on Permanent Organization.

THE CONSTITUTION

provided that the name of the organization should be "The Board of Real Estate Brokers of Chicago," the officers to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer, an Executive Board of five members, a Board of Arbitration of three members, and such other officers as the Board shall from time to time appoint. The President shall preside at all meetings, and sign all orders on the Treasurer for payment of money; the Vice-Presidents shall act in the absence of the President; the Secretary shall perform the usual functions of a Secretary; the Executive Committee shall secure a place of meeting, audit bills, and take charge of the general management of the Board; the Committee on Arbitration shall decide all matters in dispute between members of the Board touching any matters growing out of the sale or exchange of real estate; the Treasurer shall collect dues and have charge of the money; the Board shall hold regular annual meetings on the third Thursday of January, when officers shall be elected.

THE BY-LAWS

provide for a regular weekly meeting, and an order of business, and that any real estate agent, dealer, or broker, in good standing in his profession, who has a regular office for the transaction of his business, may become an active member of the Board.

After the first regular meeting, a majority vote of members shall be required to elect new members.

The Executive Committee shall make arrangements for auction-sales, prescribing terms, auctioneers, commissions, and what action, if any, the Board shall take in the matter.

Whenever any disagreement arises between the members, growing out of any real estate transaction, and either party shall desire the Board to take cognizance of it, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of Arbitration, before whom the parties with their witnesses shall be cited by the Board to appear, and the arbitrators shall hear the testimony, and impartially decide the matter in dispute, reporting their finding to the Board for approval; the decision to be binding on the parties if a majority of the members of the Board present at the meeting approve thereof, and any refusal on the part of either disputant to acquiesce in the same shall be punished by expulsion.

Whenever any broker or brokers shall notify the Secretary that they wish to hold an auction-sale of real estate under the auspices of the Board a meeting shall be called to prescribe rules and regulations under which the sale shall be conducted, and shall take charge of the preliminary arrangements for such sale, but at no time shall such action involve the Board in pecuniary loss.

The Secretary shall keep a register in which any member in good standing shall have the right to enter any want he may wish to have supplied touching the regular business of the Board, and such register shall be always open to inspection by any member of the Board. The register shall be conveniently indexed by streets, sections, and parts of sections.

The Executive Committee shall prescribe a weekly rate in money, at which any broker shall have the right to advertise upon bulletin-boards furnished by the Board, any piece or parcel of land he may have for sale, exclusive of any other broker, or any want he may wish to have supplied.

The President and Secretary shall receive a salary of —— dollars, and the members of the Executive and Arbitration Committees shall be paid for actual services.

Ten members shall constitute a quorum of the Board at a regular meeting, and thirty at the annual meeting. A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum.

The Treasurer shall give a bond, and shall report receipts and disbursements at the annual meeting.

Any member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of those present at a regular meeting, when, after a fair and impartial trial, he shall have been proved guilty of dishonest conduct touching the real estate business, or for being a notoriously bad character.

The by-laws may be repealed or modified at any regular meeting, one week's notice being given.

ACTION TAKEN.

The Constitution was adopted without amendment.

The by-laws were amended as follows:

There shall be regular meetings the first Tuesday in each month, and the rooms shall be kept open for the transaction of business between members, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.

An attempt to strike out the word "profession" and insert "business" was lost, on the suggestion of a gentleman who said "profession" was more high-toned.

Talking of members, Col. Clark expected that, out of the 480 real estate men in the city, they would have 200 members in the Board.

The initiation fee was fixed at $25, and the annual dues at $25, both payable in advance.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the President and Secretary, and the compensation of members of committees, being under consideration, the matter was postponed until after the annual meeting, when the amounts will be fixed.

The Executive Committee is to decide the amount of the Treasurer's bond.

The by-laws were adopted as amended.

Messrs. Wallace, Blanchard, and Welch were appointed a Committee to print the Constitution and by-laws.

The meeting adjourned until Wednesday, when preparations will be made for the election of officers at the first annual meeting, which will be held the day following.

Transfers.

The most important transaction in real estate made public yesterday was a sale by J. Young Scammon to the Marine Company, by which he disposes of certain tracts of lands and buildings, enumerated elsewhere, for the sum of $300,000. This can scarcely be considered a legitimate transfer at real valuations, however, as the property is well known to be worth a much greater sum.

The following instruments were filed for record yesterday:

Crawford st, near Archer av, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 9; consideration, $700.

Houston st, 212 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 50x115 ft, dated July 12, 1873; consideration, $1,700.

Cottage Grove av, near Twenty-sixth st, w f, 27 95-100 ft to South Park av, dated April 7; consideration, $9,000.

Fifteenth st, 258 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 27x124 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $1,350.

North Halsted st, 23 ft n of Erie st, e f, 23x116 ft, with building, dated March 20; consideration, $2,000.

Western av, 50 ft n of Congress st, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 23; consideration, $2,000.

Farrell st, 225 ft s of Lyman st, s w f, 25x106 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $550.

Park av, 320½ ft west of Wood st, n f, 24x132 ft, dated Nov. 22, 1873; consideration, $14,000.

West Monroe st, 32½ ft w of Campbell av, s f, 65½x120 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $7,500.

Same as the above, dated March 30; consideration, $7,000.

North LaSalle st, 40 ft n of Schiller st, w f, 30x58 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $2,200.

Seventeenth st, 231 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $1,550.

Monroe st, 150 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x183¾ ft, dated April 7; consideration, $3,600.

Madison st, 102 ft w of Spaulding av, n f, 20x161 ft, dated April 6; consideration, $2,000.

Van Buren st, 73 ft e of Homan av, s f, 50x100 ft, with 25x100 ft in same Subdivision, dated April 6; consideration, $3,600.

Idaho st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 13x125⅜ ft, dated March 16; consideration, $500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 7, 8, 12, 15, 17, and 18, in Block 1, Keeney's Addition to Ravenswood, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $6,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wabash av, 106 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 25x161 3-10 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $1,250.

S 100x372 ft of Block 16, Packer's part of n e ¼ s w ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $8,000.

Block 5, in Thompson & Holmes' 45 acres in s e ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated April 4; consideration, $12,500.

E ½ of Lot 11 of Lots 7 to 12, in Block 2, etc., of Jenning's s ½ n ½ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	3,505	7,000	11,675	9,760
Wheat, bu	7,410	14,739	116,579	28,055
Corn, bu	7,995	16,050	37,861	6,372
Oats, bu	2,887	24,730	25,072	28,700
Rye, bu	2,250	1,107	1,135	376
Barley, bu	3,890	9,650	4,517	11,524
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	77,970	137,059	53,090
Flax seed, lbs	3,620	......	21,960	24,430
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	13,300	......	28,890
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	116,480	753,114	578,926
Beef, brls	......	110	10	......
Pork, brls	12	219	1,314	1,398
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	14,920	479,015	97,648
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	32,570	23,400	......
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	30,405	7,810	240
Dressed hogs, No	18	33	......	......
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	11,393	9,311	6,210
Cattle, No	3,576	2,449	2,052	851
Sheep, No	1,316	979	931	1,256
Hides, lbs	122,536	97,995	146,088	45,270
Highwines, brls	464	329	881	420
Wool, lbs	18,431	182,510	450	......
Potatoes, bu	8,455	5,495	375	2,156
Lumber, No. ft	848,300	414,000	1414,185	954,000
Shingles, No	912,000	1180,000	1206,000	781,000
Lath, No	90,000	90,000	69,000	100,000
Salt, brls	16	140	1,116	1,007

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 1,426 bu wheat, 12,932 bu corn, 2,533 bu oats, 710 bu rye, 2,666 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 74 cars wheat, 68 cars corn, 5,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 15 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 5 cars barley. Total, (164 cars), 70,000 bu. Inspected out, 85,409 bu wheat, 65,291 bu corn, 3,130 bu oats, 2,251 bu rye, 7,691 bu barley.

The decision in the "oats corner" case of P. R. Chandler, operating through the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., was made known on 'Change to-day, and was extensively commented upon. The general opinion was that it is a singular decision. It (the decision, not the general opinion) will be found in another column.

The question was raised to-day whether it would not be to the advantage of our commercial interests to have a commercial Judge, who will be familiar with trade, customs, and processes, as well as with the law. It was argued that with such a functionary on the Bench a great deal of bad litigation might be avoided, and a much more direct issue reached in many cases than is now possible.

B. P. Hutchinson returned home to-day from a Southern trip. He made three observations on his return, to wit: "Business in the South is flat on its back;" "Pork is too high;" and "Let's take a——walk." Pork declined 45c per brl.

A very interesting case has arisen, which will probably bring out a rather extensive discussion in regard to the efficiency and responsibility of our State inspection of grain. A lot of 29 cars of corn arrived here from Loda, Ill., and was inspected as new No. 2. About 20 of the cars were unloaded into the Central Elevator before the consignee could reach them with a protest, and the remaining 9 cars were appealed. It was agreed that 3 of them should be taken as a test case, and those 3 were decided by the Committee on Inspection to be old No. 2. It is claimed that the whole of the corn in those 29 cars was old corn, most, if not all of it, being really of the crop of 1871, and having been very well taken care of since it was gathered. The difference between the price of 20 car-loads of old and new No. 2 corn is about $400, and the question arises, "Who is going to pay that difference?" It is claimed that it should be collected from the Sub-Inspector, he having given bonds for the faithful performance of his duty. But inasmuch as that official has given his bond to the State, the damage could only be collected through the State, and probably *from* the State in the first instance. The great point in which the commercial public is interested, is, however, the actual value of an inspection-system, if it can make such a wholesale error as is charged in this case. One would think it to be impossible for one who is killed in grain-inspection to mistake old corn for new, especially on such a large scale. The rights of the case will probably be known in a day or two.

THE MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were less active to-day, and most of them were easier, there being a general falling off in interest on the part of buyers, except for one or two articles. The shipping movement by rail is active for the season, but most of the produce now being sent forward would seem to have been owned for some time past by the parties shipping it. Freight-room by rail for about 100,000 bu wheat was reported to have been engaged to-day. The receipts are fair.

Dry goods were active at firmer rates. The extreme low prices now ruling for standard cottons are inducing speculative purchases, and as stocks are by no means large, there is a growing conviction that an upward movement must take place at a not very distant day. Groceries were meeting with a liberal inquiry, and the general market was reported firm. Coffees were being shaded a little, but most other lines were held at very full rates. Sugars were active and strong,—quoted an ⅛c higher. Teas, rice, sirups, molasses, and soaps are firm. In the butter market the changes were unimportant. Weakness is still apparent, but until there is a more decided increase in the receipts, there is not likely to be any very pronounced decline. Cheese continues firm as previously quoted. In the canned goods and dried fruit markets, no new features were developed. Bagging was quiet and steady. Coal, pig iron, and wood were dull. Paints are active and firm. Oils sold freely at fully former prices, quoted at $1.03@1.05 for linseed; at 15@16c for carbon; at 55@56c for turpentine, and at 85c for extra lard.

There was no apparent change in the situation at the lumber yards. A fair number of orders were placed at essentially unchanged prices. At the sale-docks, the offerings were fair and demand moderate. Metals and nails continue to meet with an active interior demand at unaltered prices. Iron and building materials were unchanged. There was no change to note in connection with hops or broom-corn; both markets are extremely dull and weak, though the latter staple is selling in a retail way at quotations. The improvement in the demand for hay, announced yesterday, continues, and choice timothy and clover advanced, under light offerings. Wool is selling to Western mills about as fast as it arrives. The magnitude of the business at the present time is, of course, small. There is no inquiry from the East, and prices are relatively higher here than there. Seeds were reported dull, and the tendency of most descriptions appears to be to weakness, with the exception of millet, which is very scarce and consequently firm. The offerings of potatoes continue large and the market weak, especially for common varieties. Poultry was scarce, except live chickens, and dressed stock advanced. Eggs are in excessive supply and weak.

Highwines were less active, but steady at the advanced price obtained yesterday. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 93c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 6c on wheat, 5½c on corn, and 4c on oats, by sail to Buffalo, and 11c on wheat to Kingston, with no apparent demand. It now seems probable that the season of navigation will not open much earlier than usual, and may be later than the average. Parties in the trade guess it will be somewhere from April 25 to May 1. Dispatches from the vicinity of the Straits report the weather cold, and the ice solid, with navigation on Lake Huron nearly stopped on account of the formation of new ice.

Provisions were less active, and unsettled. Mess pork was not so prominent in the conversation as heretofore, though it continued to lead in the deal, and was again very weak, declining about 45c per brl on the May option, which makes a total drop of a little more than $1.00 in the last three days. The parties who have had control of the pork for some time past were the freest sellers, as they were yesterday, few others being courageous enough to face the music. Opinions were about equally divided as to the merits of the situation. Some operators insisted to-day that the manipulating parties are only breaking down the market, so as to get a chance to buy in further. Others say that the sponge is already squeezed dry; that the shorts have nearly all covered at a great advance, and that the longs are now anxious to get rid of the property as soon as possible, one of the inducements being the desire to get rid of the cost of overhauling, which will be necessary next month. They have shipped out liberally to New York recently, where there certainly is no particular demand for the article, and the shipping demand noted by us yesterday is rumored to be from New York parties who are interested in our local deal. Lard was dull and easier, but scarcely 5c per 100 lbs lower, the reason for the relative strength being that it was reported 6d per 112 lbs higher in Liverpool by the latest dispatches of yesterday. It is now 44s 6d. Meats were quiet and nominally firm at previous figures, with very little demand, and not much offered for sale. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.90@16.00; do seller May, $15.90@15.95; do seller June, $16.10@16.15; do seller September, $17.00@17.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $9.57½@9.60; do seller May, $9.62½@9.65; do seller June, $9.77½@9.80. Sweet-pickled hams, 9⅞@10⅛c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅝@5¾c for shoulders, cash, and 6c seller May; $8.20@8.25 for short ribs, cash, and $8.35@8.40 seller May; $8.60@8.62½ for short clear, cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller May; 8¼c for Cumberlands; 8⅛@8¼c for long clear. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 6⅝c for shoulders, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs, 9⅝@9¾c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ⅛c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $9.75@10.00; extra mess do, $10.75@11.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6⅝@7c; grease quotable at 4¾@7c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller May, at $16.37½; 1,750 brls do at $16.10; 1,500 brls do at $16.00; 3,250 brls do at $15.95; 1,000 brls do at $15.90; 500 brls do, seller June, at $16.30; 500 brls do at $16.20; 750 brls do at $16.15; 500 brls do at $16.10; 100 tcs lard at $9.62½; 1,000 tcs do, seller May, at $9.70; 200 tcs do at $9.67½; 250 tcs do at $9.65; 250 tcs do, seller June, at $9.85; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (20 lbs) at 9¾c; 100 tcs do (21 lbs) at 9½c.

Flour was in moderate demand, and reported firm at previous prices; some dealers asking a slight advance early, but not insisting upon it later, when wheat weakened. The demand was chiefly for good to choice shipping grades. The local trade was quiet. Bran was wanted and stronger. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $5.90; 300 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 1,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.12½; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 2,500 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $20.00; 20 tons do at $18.00, to arrive—all on track; 10 tons do at $20.00, delivered. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00	@	8.00
Choice do	8.50	@	9.25
Red winters	5.50	@	7.00
Choice spring extras	5.75	@	6.25
Medium to good do	5.25	@	5.62½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@	6.75
Patent do	8.00	@	10.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	4.00	@	4.75
Common do	3.50	@	3.75
Rye flour	4.90	@	5.15
Bran	18.00	@	20.00

Wheat was less active, and irregular at an average decline of ½c per bu. The market was strengthened last evening by rumors of greater strength in the English markets, which were confirmed this morning, and the local deal was firm throughout till about noon. Then Liverpool was rumored to be lower, and sellers appeared in force. Recent mail-advices from England received here were far from being favorable to strength, but they were not heeded yesterday, as the telegraphic dispatches were of the opposite tenor. To-day the news was remembered, and its influence felt. There was little speculative demand as compared with that of a few days past, and cash wheat was decidedly slow. The outward movement is, however, extraordinarily active for the season, the shipments being nearly double the receipts for two days past. The expectation of a very early opening of the season of navigation probably induced liberal sales for delivery on the seaboard this month, and it is now being forwarded by rail, as there is now little prospect that the Straits will be open before the 25th inst. Seller May opened at $1.26½, advanced to $1.26⅝, declined to $1.25⅝, and closed at $1.25¾. Seller June sold at $1.26¼@1.27⅝. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21⅝@1.22, closing at $1.21½. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at $1.24. On 2c storage No. 1 spring closed at $1.23, No. 3 do at $1.18½, and rejected do at $1.10. Northwestern No. 2 commanded a premium of ½c, and do No. 1 was nominal at 1c over straight. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.24½; 1,600 bu do at $1.24; 2,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 10,000 bu do, regular, at $1.22; 15,000 bu do at $1.21½; 25,000 bu do at $1.21⅝; 5,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern, regular, at $1.22½; 6,800 bu do at $1.22½; 800 bu No. 3 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.18½; 6,800 bu do at $1.18½; 400 bu do, winter receipts, at $1.16½; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.10; 400 bu by sample at $1.31½, delivered. Total, 82,600 bu.

Corn was quiet, but averaged ⅛@¼c higher. Liverpool was reported firmer, and New York was steady, with a fair demand, while our receipts were again smaller than had been expected, being nearly equalled by the sum of the shipments and the city consumption. These things made holders firm in their views, and but little was offered to meet the rather spare demand. The inquiry for shipment was only fair, and the option trading seemed to be transacted chiefly by local operators on their own account. Seller May opened at 65c, advanced to 65⅜c, and receded to 65⅛c at the close. Seller June sold at 65¼@65½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 61½@61⅝c, closing at 62½c. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 64⅝c. New No. 2 closed at 60⅝c, old rejected at 60½c, and new do at 58½c. High mixed commanded a premium of about ¼c over No. 2. The word "new" will be dropped from the inspection of corn on the 20th—a week from Monday next. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu high mixed at 64½c; 3,200 bu do at 64c; 4,400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, old, at 64c; 4,800 bu do at 63⅝c; 8,400 bu do at 63⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 63⅝c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 61⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 61⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 61½c; 800 bu do, new, at 60⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 60½c; 400 bu rejected, old, at 60⅝c; 400 bu do at 60½c; 4,000 bu do, new, at 58½c; 6,000 bu by sample, new No. 2, at 62c afloat; 1,600 bu do at 62c free on board. Total, 67,800 bu.

Oats were dull and unchanged. The day was one of the slowest in the option department that has been known for some time, only two or three trades being made, at 46⅝c seller May, and 47c seller June. Seller the month was nominal, and regular No. 2 quiet, at 42⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 45½c for No. 2, and 42½c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 45½c; 1,200 bu do, fresh, at 45c; 1,200 bu do, regular, at 42⅝c; 600 bu rejected, fresh, at 42½c; 600 bu by sample (choice white) at 49c; 600 bu do (mixed) at 46½c; 600 bu do (dirty) at 46c. Total, 7,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged. There was no regular No. 2 on the market, and is very little in store; it was nominal at 90c. Strictly fresh No. 2 closed at 92c. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 92c; and 400 bu, by sample, at 95c on track.

Barley was quiet, and unchanged on the lower grades, while the feeling was somewhat firmer in No. 2, which was in some speculative request. It sold at $1.62 seller May, for a round lot, and at $1.65 for a single car-load. Cash No. 2 was quoted at $1.60 for regular, to $1.62 in Northwestern. No. 3 was nominal at $1.35@1.36; and rejected nearly so at $1.18@1.20. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, regular, at $1.60; 400 bu rejected at $1.20; 800 bu, by sample (California), at $1.82; 400 bu do, choice, at $1.72; 500 bu do at $1.38, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.45, delivered; 1,600 bu do (inspected No. 3) at $1.35, free on board. Total, 4,900 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

LONDON, April 9.—Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn upward tendency. Cargoes on passage, wheat and corn upward tendency. Good cargoes spring wheat, off coast, 57@58s.

PROVISIONS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following were the receipts of provisions at Liverpool for the week ending March 13, and since October 1, 1873, as compared with those of the previous season:

	1874. Week March 13.	1873. Since Oct. 1.	Same time 1872-3.
Beef, tcs	596	21,231	23,793
Pork, brls	1,231	24,289	12,919
Bacon, boxes	7,807	243,230	173,234
Hams, boxes	1,595	16,324	10,650
Lard, tons	343	7,193	8,829
Cheese, boxes	15,566	424,304	299,235
Butter, packages	......	88,320	110,890

SALT.

The Bay City *Chronicle* states that quite a number of blocks in that vicinity which have been idle for the winter have started up within a few days past, and others are preparing to follow. The stocks on hand are limited. In the several lake ports which afford a market for the principal part of the Saginaw salt there are now only fair stocks. In Chicago there is a large stock of Onondaga, and there are about 100,000 barrels of this salt which have been held over at the works. The stock on hand of the Ohio River Salt Company is reported to be very light. The demand is also small, but several purchases have recently been made for Chicago and Cleveland at $1.25@1.30. Freights to this city are 15c, at which rate several charters have been made. The paper adds:

A prominent Saginaw County manufacturer said to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday that in his opinion the business of this year would settle the question of the salt-supply of the West; that he did not care to see salt go above $1.35 this season, at which figure the Saginaw salt would keep the Canada product out of the market, while the Syracuse manufacturers could not do a profitable business in the West at that rate. It is unquestionable that the demand for Saginaw salt will be materially better this year, and the manufacturer above quoted thinks the present season will virtually decide the contest.

OUR TRADE IN "NORTHWESTERN" WHEAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me through your columns to give utterance to a few facts regarding the grain-trade, or rather the diversion of the trade from this, the great grain-market of the world. If "in union there is strength,"—and our experience for the past few years seems to teach it very plainly,—then it is about time to begin to effect a union of interests, and prevent a further diversion of that trade which has made us what we are, on which we must depend for our future, and which, owing more largely to a bad reputation and misunderstanding than to any existing facts, is rapidly seeking other markets.

The crop of wheat in Minnesota last year amounted to about 28,000,000 bushels, and a very carefully-prepared statement recently made by the St. Paul Board of Trade shows about 6,000,000 bushels of the same yet to be marketed. This grain is nearly all of uniform variety and quality, and is sought after eagerly by Eastern millers and grain-men, who are willing to pay a premium for it "*straight*" over the price of the average grade of spring wheat raised in the Northwest.

From almost all parts of the State of Minnesota, this wheat can be laid down in Chicago and Milwaukee *at equal rates of freight*, and, owing to their larger dealings with Chicago, Minnesota merchants and bankers generally throughout the State prefer to have it come to our market, while, with grain-shippers, it is about six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. These I know to be facts from a recent tour throughout a large portion of the State.

Our freights East by rail through the past winter have been less (I think about 5 cents per 100 pounds) than from Milwaukee, owing to which we have been able to pay fully as much and sometimes a fraction more for wheat than Milwaukee; hence a larger accumulation here. But after the opening of navigation freights East will be the same from both points, and yet, *to-day*, Milwaukee is paying from 2 to 3 cents per bushel more than we are able to pay (I speak as a "receiving commission merchant") for the same quality and same grade of Minnesota wheat in our market. Of course, if this continues throughout the season, our receipts must be light and our "shorts" may whistle to fill their sales.

Now, what I wish, is to show that *this is altogether without reason*, and simply the result of an improper course on our part, *in the past*, in handling this grain, and a want of understanding by Eastern millers and grain operators of recent arrangements perfected here, by which two elevators (the "Northwestern" and "Fulton," the latter recently completed,) have been set apart for the exclusive handling of that wheat which is being graded "Northwestern Nos. 1 and 2," and we have every assurance that this wheat will be handled entirely *separate* from all other coming to the market, and altogether on its merits.

It is now about time that our railroad, elevator, and commission men should stop *publishing* each other to the world as thieves, scoundrels, liars, &c., and begin to *work together honestly*, for the purpose of getting back and retaining so important a branch of our trade.

While we have been fighting among ourselves, those interested in the Milwaukee market have been *pulling together*, pocketing the profits, and chuckling in their boots at our stupid, suicidal course.

Let our "Eastern commission men," then, go to work, acquainting their correspondents East with the facts *as they are*, and it will certainly not be long before they will enjoy a full share of the orders which they formerly had for this grade of wheat, and our market will be at least on a par with Milwaukee in price's.

If this wheat be handled honestly and on its merits it will be a *straighter* grade of "Minnesota wheat" than can now be obtained in Milwaukee; for every one who has trade in Iowa knows that that market is now *bidding handsomely* for the wheat on roads in Northern and Central Iowa (Dubuque & Sioux City extension of the Illinois Central for instance) *in that* they are grading that wheat the same as, and mixing it with, "Minnesota wheat;" shippers on those roads thereby obtaining the same inspection and price in Milwaukee, or two or three cents more than in Chicago. CHICAGO COMMISSION MERCHANT.

LATEST.

What was quiet and closed the same as on 'Change. Seller May sold at $1.25⅝@1.25⅞, closing at $1.25⅝. Corn was quiet and steady at 65⅛c for May; seller June quotable at 65¼c.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were moderately active. Pork was a shade firmer and lard easier. Meats were unchanged. Mess pork, cash and seller the month, closed at $15.80@15.85; seller May, $15.92½@15.97½; seller June, $16.05@16.20. Lard, cash or seller the month, $9.55½@9.60; seller May, $9.55½@9.60; seller June, $9.67½@9.72½. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, offered at $8.20; seller May, $8.15@8.35. Shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at $5.75. Sales were 500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $15.95; 500 brls do at $15.97½; 250 tcs lard, seller May, at $9.57½; 100,000 lbs short ribs, cash, at 8⅛c; 50,000 lbs shoulders, seller May, at $5.80.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged: Navies, hand-picked per bu, $2.30@2.50; mediums, do, $1.90@2.00 in brls.

BUTTER—The changes in this market were unimportant. There was a moderate shipping and a fair local demand under which previous quotations were very well sustained, though the prevalent feeling was weak. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 36@40c; medium to good grades, 32@34c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 28@33c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a number of days past, and may be quoted steady and firm. Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@62c.

BROOM-CORN—The market was again quoted dull, and is probably not very steady, though broom-corn is retailing at quotations. Some of our dealers do not think there is reason to look for a revival in the demand from large manufacturers. They state that they have not received any letters which would lead to such an inference. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate local demand at unchanged prices, as follows: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.50@8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Stocks are rapidly dwindling, and the predictions of dealers that prime old cheese will go out at higher figures than have yet prevailed are likely to be verified. New cheese of desirable quality will not begin to come forward much before the 1st of June, and holders of fine goods are no way anxious to increase sales at the current rates. We quote: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Was quoted inactive and weak. The supply of anthracite is large, and dealers would be glad of an opportunity to fill orders for 10 tons and upward at a material concession from quoted prices. Soft descriptions also are weak. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, 5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a moderate inquiry for flour and whisky barrels, with ample offerings. Packers' goods are quiet. Hooppoles are reported in large supply and dull. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts continue heavy, and stocks are now accumulating. Prices are weak at 11@12c.

FISH—The fish trade was moderately active and prices ruled steady and unchanged. Lake fish are scarce and must continue so until navigation opens. In the meantime any quotations would be little better than nominal. We make no change in our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 do, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 trout, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market, but most descriptions of domestic and foreign fruits were steadily held. Blackberries are scarce and are tending higher. Nuts are dull and easy. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $1.30@2.90; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.55@3.65; raisins, Valencia, 12½@12½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 31@32c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13¾c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 14½@15c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Fruits were in moderate request and steady: Lemons, $5.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Messina do, per box, $5.50@6.50; fair to choice apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were active and strong, the different grades advancing an ⅛c in sympathy with a corresponding advance at the East. A very firm tone also pervaded the market for sirups, molasses, rice, and most other lines. Coffees cannot yet be quoted strong. The following is from the New York *Bulletin* of April 7: "The market for Rio was very quiet and depressed by accumulation of stock to such an extent as to place the supply considerably ahead of last year. The Merrimack arrived to-day with 18,372 bags, but the samples were not in market up to a late hour. The Watch also came to hand with 6,000 bags. Stocks of Rio in first hands in the country to-night: 132,299 bags at New York, 10,292 bags at Baltimore, 5,368 bags at New Orleans, 8,110 bags at Hampton Roads. Total, 147,959 bags, against a total, March 4, of 60,520 bags, and 122,159 bags April 8, 1873. No sales to-day. Mild, dull and nominal." We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 39½@40½c; O. G. Java, 35½@36½c; Java, No. 2, 33@34c; fancy Rio, 29@29½c; choice do, 28½@28¾c; prime Rio, 28@28½c; good do, 27½@27¾c; common do, 26½@26¾c; roasting do, 25½@26c; Singapore Java, 32½@33½c; Costa Rica fancy, 29½@30c; do, prime, 28½@29c; Maracaibo, 29@30c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9½@10c; extra C, 9½@9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9⅜c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9⅝c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅝@9c; fair do, 8@8⅜c; common do, 7½@7⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9⅝c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8⅝c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 58@60c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5⅞@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Several orders from the East and South were received, and, under light offerings of choice hay, prices advanced. The lower grades are in moderate local request at former prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $15.00; do No. 1, $13.50@14.00; No. 2, do, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $10.00@10.50; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand continues to keep up to the supply, and prices are uniformly steady. The receipts, as usual at this time, are light, and consist chiefly of damaged and grubby hides. We quote: Green city butchers', 7@8c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy, do, 8½c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 14@14½c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20@22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacon skins, 50c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—The market is still dull and weak. We repeat: Common to good Western, 20@30c; New York, 40c.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair order business was reported at previous rates. We repeat:

Iron	3	@3 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4⅞	@ 5⅛	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅞	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8⅞	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10	@11c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	9	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8⅞	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel	10	@10½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—This market was without new features. A fair demand existed, and prices were again quoted steady, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ⅌ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ⅌ ft	18@ 21
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The interior demand continues active, and prices for nearly all the articles enumerated are fully sustained:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $25.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 33c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9½c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in good demand and steady. We repeat: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d and 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½c, 12½c of for 100-keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were steady and in fair request: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 18@22c; marline, ⅌ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.25; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Jobbers report a good business doing, and the market retains its firm tone. We continue to quote: Carbon, 15@16c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The receipts were somewhat smaller, but the offerings were quite liberal and the market slow for common varieties. Peachblows sold in cars at $1.15 delivered. We quote: Early rose, from store, $1.20; peachblows, do, $1.25@1.30 per bu; mixed lots, $1.05@1.10; peachblows in car-lots, $1.15 delivered; early rose, $1.12; mixed and common lots, 90c@$1.00, delivered. Sweet potatoes, yellow, $6.00@6.50; do, red, $5.00 per bu.

POULTRY—Live chickens were in fair supply, but rather slow of sale, buyers generally preferring dressed stocks. Turkeys are scarce and firm. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, small, 14@15c; do, live, 12@13c; chickens, dressed, $4.00@4.50; do, in coops, $3.75@4.25; ducks, $3.00@3.50.

SEEDS—The market was dull and easy for most descriptions, though choice seed generally commanded full prices. Millet is very scarce and firm at 60@70c. Timothy quotable at $2.20@2.70; fancy at $2.85; clover at $5.75@5.85; flax at 2.10@2.12½; Hungarian salable at 65@70c. We note sales of 6 bags fancy timothy at $2.85; 10 bags at $2.70; 60 bags prime at $2.65; 180 bags at $2.60; 1 car at $2.57½; 2 cars good at $2.50; 160 bags (yesterday afternoon) at $2.45; 18 bags fair at $2.40; 26 bags at $2.30; 20 bags at $2.20; 15 bags clover at $5.85; 43 bags at $5.80; 13 bags at $5.75; 25 bags choice Hungarian at 70c; 230 bags prime at 65c; 100 bags choice millet at 70c; 192 bags flax at $2.12½.

SALT—The interior demand is fair, and prices are adhered to: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Are meeting with a good inquiry, and are held firmly at former rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@48c; do, good, 58@68c; do choice to extra fine, 98c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at steady prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Remains dull and unchanged: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The stocks of wool are very light, and prices are fully sustained under a moderate inquiry from Western mills. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	36@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@48c
Coarse washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9.

The receipts of live stock during the last week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,160	10,255	959
Tuesday	4,059	10,029	1,952
Wednesday	3,576	10,748	1,316
Thursday	3,800	12,000	13,000
Total	16,595	43,032	8,527
Same time last week	13,622	49,711	8,001

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,373	6,378	......
Tuesday	1,930	8,423	235
Wednesday	2,052	9,311	1,360
Total	6,355	24,112	1,595

CATTLE—There was no special activity in the demand for any class of stock, and, under a too liberal supply, prices were irregular and weak all around. The less desirable offerings were only salable at 10@15c decline; but for smooth, well fatted cattle of all weights, there were buyers at about yesterday's prices. Advices from the East were about of the same general tenor as those received earlier in the week, indicating an over-supply at most points, with prices from a ¼c to ½c lower. Consequently shippers were unwilling operators, even at slight concessions from yesterday's prices, and the volume of sales accomplished was perceptibly smaller. Sales were noted at $3.00@5.25 for butchers' stuff, at $3.50@4.75 for poor to good stockers, at $5.00@5.25 for common to medium shipping beeves, and at $5.50@6.50 for good to extra steers. At the close of trade not fewer than 4,000 head remained in several divisions of the yards, awaiting buyers, and the chances for any improvement in prices during the remaining days of the week are considered meagre.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.12½@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	5.35@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.75@5.50
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.75@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.75@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	stock steers	1,014	$4.75
18	choice steers	1,175	5.65
32	good steers	1,182	5.50
30	choice steers	1,523	6.05
17	good steers	1,183	5.30
24	choice steers	1,314	5.80
14	Texas steer	1,282	5.37½
60	extra steers	1,458	6.25
17	good steers	1,223	5.25
63	choice steers	1,218	5.70
32	choice steers	1,358	6.00
31	choice steers	1,264	5.70
147	Texas steers	1,009	4.85
37	good steers	1,199	5.20
42	good steers	1,176	5.50
14	extra steers	1,496	6.25
18	choice steers	1,241	5.55
29	good steers	1,176	5.25
15	good steers	1,242	5.30
40	choice steers	1,352	5.85
50	good steers	1,134	5.40
13	good steers	1,280	5.60
51	good steers	1,134	5.45
34	extra steers	1,389	6.10
34	good steers	1,266	5.50
67	choice steers	1,381	5.75
17	good steers	1,223	5.25
17	good steers	1,113	5.35
13	Texas steers	1,214	4.75
31	choice steers	1,399	6.00
2[illegible]	medium steers	1,036	5.00
48	choice steers	1,370	6.00
42	choice steers	1,343	6.00
14	good steers	1,281	5.25
18	stockers	924	4.50
31	stockers	782	4.25
72	Texas cattle	725	3.35
44	Cherokees	938	5.25
47	extra steers	1,562	6.47½
16	choice steers	1,291	5.87½
1[illegible]	extra steers	1,453	6.25

HOGS—The hog market lacked the activity and firmness characterizing it yesterday. Opening sales were at about yesterday's quotations, but prices soon weakened, and before noon they had settled back to Tuesday's range, the advance gained yesterday being lost. Buyers contented themselves with a few car-lots each, and the total of their purchases reached little more than half the number on sale. As the commoner sorts were almost entirely neglected, the published transactions of course do not fairly represent the market. There were numerous droves for which $4.75@4.90 could not have been realized, yet very few sales at those figures appear in the list. Most of the trading was done at $5.10@5.25 for common to medium, and at $5.30@5.50 for good lots. Choice sold at $5.60@5.75.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
381	186	$5.37½	66	168	$5.30	64	210	$5.50
35	265	5.60	50	220	5.50	60	230	5.30
67	184	5.35	80	158	5.20	48	194	5.50
181	184	5.35	66	177	5.35	104	165	5.25
58	173	5.35	39	233	5.60	67	220	5.25
58	184	5.25	44	221	5.60	42	216	5.50
61	186	5.40	171	211	5.60	36	213	5.40
47	245	5.65	61	187	5.30	68	231	5.40
73	169	5.30	60	182	5.50	35	257	5.75
67	138	5.15	59	171	5.30	151	206	5.62½
50	171	5.30	124	183	5.35	94	220	5.68
65	235	5.80	164	164	5.25			

SHEEP—Were quiet and firm. The supply was light, and all sold at full yesterday's prices. We quote poor to extra at $5.50@8.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 1,280, making 1,700 for the last three days, against 3,550 for the same time last week. Trade very slow at a decline in price from last Monday of ½c. Sales at 10½@12½c for common to prime steers, with a few at 12½c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,680, making 6,300 for the last three days, against 6,880 same time last week. One-fourth fresh offerings were clipped sheep, fair to good quality. Market weak and unsettled. Buyers and sellers are wide apart in transactions; sales limited. An offer of 7c was refused for best clipped sheep, and a couple of cars of fair unshorn Ohio sheep of 88 lbs sold at 8c. Nominal quotations, 5@7c sheared, and 6@9c unshorn.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,000, making 13,929 for the last three days, against 12,480 same time last week; none offered alive. City dressed in demand at 7½@7¾c, heavy and light.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,887; total for the week, 7,378. Market slow and dull at ½c off from yesterday's prices. Heavy shipments made in first hands, but little trade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; total for week, 10,800. Market slow at about yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; total for the week, 13,900, against 17,000 for the same time last week. Market slow and dull; but few good hogs in the pens. Yorkers, $5.50@5.75; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.60.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 9.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 38 cars; best, 6½@6¾c; medium, 5½@6c; common, 4½@5½c; stockers, 4@4½c; bulls, 3@4½c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 5 cars; best Philadelphia, $6.00@6.25; Yorkers, $5.25@5.35.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 6 cars; best, 6@8c; medium, 5½@6c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00@2.25; Muskegon, $1.75; Ludington, Pentwater, and Saugatuck, $2.00.

Lumber is still selling slowly at the wholesale market. The receipts to-day were not very large, but, with the offerings left over from yesterday, were sufficient as far as quantity was concerned. Most of the lumber which has been on sale for the last day or two is the remains of what was left over from last season's stock, and many of the cargoes are made up of all sorts of lengths, kinds of lumber, and culls, which, of course, sell at a wide range of prices, so it is difficult to give accurate quotations. Joists and scantling sold at $10.50; lath at $2.25, and dry mill-run boards and strips at $15.50; shingles at $3.00@3.10.

Following are the sales reported:

Cargo schr C. L. Johnson, from Muskegon, 200 m mill-run dry strips and boards (cross-piled 9 months) at $15.50; 21 m pcs dry lath at $2.37½. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr L. McDonald, from Manistee, 442 m A sawed shingles at $3.10. Sold by W. W. Calkins.

Cargo schr L. McDonald, from Manistee, part cargo, 120 m joists and scantling, and some small timber, at $10.50; 30 m lath at $2.25. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS

there was no change. The interior demand is fair, and prices are quoted steady. Shingles are active at $3.12½ in cars. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	......	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 12 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Jost and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@......
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.12½	@ 3.25

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* [illegible]
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* [illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	* [illegible]
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 12:30 p. m.	* [illegible]
Kansas City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex.	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	* 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stevens Point Express	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	[illegible]
Madison & Elroy Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	9:40 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	‡ 8:00 p. m.	[illegible]

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RESTORING THE RECORDS.

The State's Attorney's Proceedings Dismissed for Informality.

The following decision as to the manner in which maps or plats which were destroyed in the great fire are to be restored under the Burnt Records act will be of interest. An omnibus suit was commenced in December last by State's Attorney Reed, under which it was proposed to restore all maps. Judge Tree, however, after consultation with all the other Judges of the Circuit Court, rendered an elaborate opinion yesterday, deciding against the legality of the proposed method, and dismissing the suit at the cost of Cook County. We publish the opinion in full as follows:

This is a proceeding under the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public records by fire or otherwise," approved April 9, 1872.

The fourth section of the act provides that whenever the public record of any plat or map which is required by law to be kept by the Recorder of Deeds, has been, or may hereafter be, injured or destroyed by fire or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county in which such loss has occurred, to file an information in the Circuit Court, in the name of the people, setting forth the fact of such injury or loss, with the circumstances attending the same, and thereupon the Clerk of the Court shall cause such information to be published in full in one or more public newspapers published in such county for the period of four weeks, together with a notice, addressed to "all whom it may concern," that the Court will, at a term therein designated, to be held not less than four weeks from the first publication of such information and notice, proceed to hear and determine the matters in said information set forth, and will take testimony for the purpose of reproducing and re-establishing such records of maps and plats as the Court shall find to be injured or destroyed.

That, upon such publication being made, all persons interested shall be deemed defendants, and may appear in person or by counsel, and be heard touching such proceedings. That if the Court shall be satisfied that any public record of maps and plats has been injured or destroyed, an order to that effect shall be entered of record, and thereupon the Clerk shall proceed to take testimony for the purpose of re-establishing the record destroyed. The proceeding may be continued from time to time, whether in term or not, and orders and decrees shall be made as to each map or plat separately.

That the Clerk shall cause all maps and plats adjudged by the Court to be correct copies of the records injured or destroyed, as often and as soon as they are so adjudged, to be filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, with a certified copy of the order or judgment of the Court in the premises attached thereto, and recorded in a book provided for that purpose. And the record shall be deemed and taken in all courts and places as a public record, and as a true and correct reproduction of the original record injured and destroyed.

In pursuance of this act, the State's Attorney filed an information in this Court on the 13th day of December, 1873, setting forth that on the 9th day of October, 1871, there were on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County divers maps and plats relating to certain real estate situated in said county. That on said 9th day of October all of said records of said maps and plats were destroyed by fire, and that the number and description of said maps and plats are unknown to the informant, wherefore he cannot more particularly describe and set forth the same.

There was also filed in the case on the 22d of January, 1874, a notice with the proper certificate of publication in a daily newspaper for the period of four weeks. The notice sets forth that the State's Attorney had filed an information on the 13th day of December, 1873, and that at the following term the Court would proceed to hear and determine the matters set forth in said information, and would take testimony for the purpose of reproducing all records of maps and plats destroyed as aforesaid, and would make such orders as might be necessary in the premises.

Under the information and notice thus filed it was sought at the February term of this Court to offer evidence of the destruction, and to procure the order for the restoration of a certain map claimed to have been destroyed by the fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

We are satisfied, after a careful consideration of the statute, that both the information and notice are insufficient to authorize the entry of the order for the re-establishment of any map or plat thereunder.

The information fails to describe any particular map or maps relative to which testimony is to be taken with a view of re-establishing the same, and the notice is equally silent in this respect. It is true that there is an averment that the number and description of the maps destroyed and which he seeks to restore are unknown to the informant, but we do not regard this averment as furnishing a sufficient excuse for the failure to allege the specific maps intended to be restored. The statute already contemplates that all persons interested in the map to be restored shall, so far as possible, be notified of the proceeding, in order that they may, if they deem proper, be present at the taking of testimony and the hearing of the application. Four weeks' notice in a daily newspaper is required, but of what use is such notice if no particular maps are described in the information published with the notice?

The application must also be made at the term specified in the notice. In this case, while the notice was to the January term, the application to prove the map in question was not made until the February term.

We are also of opinion that the proofs of the map or maps destroyed should be taken down in the form of depositions before a Master in Chancery or other proper officer, in order that they may be preserved of record, and in all cases under the fourth section of the act, we shall hereafter require such proofs.

In these conclusions all of the members of this Court concurred.

The application in this case is therefore dismissed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is no measure contemplated by the present Congress that so interests soldiers as the Equalization bill. The following dispatch appeared in all the papers of the country at the time, but the bill alluded to has not passed yet:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Military Committee agreed to report a bill, to be hereafter framed, for the equalization of bounties. It will be on the basis of the bill introduced by Senator Caldwell last year, which agreed to give a uniform bounty of $8.33⅓ per month to each and every private who served at any time, either in the regular or volunteer service, between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1867,—bounty-payments already made to be deducted; and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers.

It is sincerely hoped that the bill will be put on its passage at once, and a test-vote taken, that we may know who are for us and who against us. Former bounty laws required two full years of service, and that cut out more than half our army and navy from getting any bounty whatever. These feel aggrieved, and nothing can satisfy them but the passage of a law that makes all soldiers share and share alike in the bounty of the Government. I know the soldiers will thank you to make room for this brief article. X.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 HORSES, 2 WAGONS, 2 buggies, 3 single-harness, 1 standing-desk, 1 safe, 1 [illegible]-foot silver-plated show-case, 1 set 250-pound scales. 84 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—3 OR 4 GOOD WORK AND DRIVING horses, cheap; 2-horse truck, $75; express wagon, $45; notion wagon, $80. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD GOOD CHEAP DRIVERS, workers, draft-horses, and trotters; can trot in 2:50; good riding-horses. M. C. WILBUR, 157 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR NEW TOP-BUGGY of lighter make—An almost new square-box top-buggy, harness, and horse. Address A 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY carriage horses, both 17 hands high, weight together [illegible]; either will go single, and not afraid of cars. Also, a ¾ Clarence and a double harness. Inquire at the barn in rear of 439 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$275 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, harness, and top buggy, at No. 19 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOODED MARE, A STEPPER, 6 years old. Call from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., for five days. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

ONE SPAN MULES, 8 YEARS OLD, WEIGH 2,200 pounds, sound and gentle. Address C. B. EASTON, Mansfield, Ill.

WANTED—A CHEAP DRAUGHT HORSE OR wagon, and give silver watch in part payment. Address C 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, WILL give some of the best growing lots in this city. W. F. CUSHING, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY OR "DEMOCRAT" cheap for cash; will buy either. WM. JONES, 48 East Kinzie-st.

MACHINERY.

A FULL STOCK OF PLANING-MILL AND SASH and door machinery. KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, 171 and 173 Lake-st.

BRICK MACHINES WANTED—PARTIES HAVING second-hand brick machines for sale that are reliable will please address CHADWICK & PRICE, Watertown, Wis.

C. B. RICE & CO., MACHINERY AND SUPPLY depot. 215 and 217 East Lake-st.

ENGINE LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, AND every variety of machinists' tools. KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, 171 and 173 Lake-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF stationary engines and boilers, planers and matchers, sash, door, and blind machinery, engine lathes, iron planers, drills, chucks, steam pumps, the Universal woodworker, leather and rubber belting, hose, iron pipe, brass goods and machinery supplies, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS, RUBBER and leather belting, hose packing, and general supplies. KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, 171 and 173 Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE; MUST BE SOLD; A fine walnut and Terry parlor suit, regular price $125, for $65; handsome divan, covered in crimson Terry, for $15; easy chair $10; easy chair $13; handsome rocking-chair, [illegible]; 2 reception chairs $13; elegant piano, [illegible], for $250; $65 sewing machine for $25. No. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—COOK AND HEATING STOVES AT about half price. Also, tin and japanned ware, and house-furnishing goods, cheap. 160 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of dwelling 1171 Michigan-av. at a bargain. Call at above number for particulars.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD goods, sewing machines pianos, or any odd lots of general merchandise, should call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE BOARD FOR GOOD SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, etc. Inquire at 278 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirteenth-st., in block, at a great bargain. Elegant new marble-front on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st., east front, overlooking lake. Easy terms. $30,000.

Two neat frame houses on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., $6,000. Easy terms.

One of the choicest building sites on Superior-st., 50x165, with foundation ready for building, and plans. $16,000.

Choice corner on Wabash-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., $15,750.

Fine building lots at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and choice corner, Seventy-fifth-st. and Stony Island boulevard, Grand Crossing. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT ON WABASH-av.; price, $14,000. Very liberal terms.

For sale or exchange, for suburban property and $2,000 in money, a fine residence, in first-class location on West Side.

Lots For Sale or Exchange—Lots in South Englewood for Western lands, or other property.

House on leased ground for cottage and lot; will pay difference in money. C. J. SHIELDS, 98 Clark-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—INDIANA-ST., NEAR Oakley, 2 lots, $950 each, easy terms. Taylor-st., near Leavitt, 1 lot, $1,000, ½ cash. Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park, 1 lot, $750, ½ cash. Drexel-av., 4 lots near Fifty-fifth-st., $1,200 each; very easy terms. Cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., $1,300; $400 less than value. Cottage and lot, West Washington-st., $2,500; only $600 down, balance your own time. Cottage and lot, Sholto-st., $2,500; $600 down, balance to suit. Fine house and lot at Maywood, $3,600; ½ down, balance to suit. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS. Oakwood Boulevard—Fine lots on this beautiful thoroughfare at low prices and on very easy terms. Oakwood Boulevard lies just outside of South City Limits, is 100 feet wide, and is to have the advantages of water, gas, and sewerage this season. Please call for a plat of this choice, cheap, and elegant property. For investment, or improvement, no property offers greater inducements. The most liberal encouragement will be given to all desiring to build. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEAR JEFFERSON PARK, A NEW brick-house of 10 rooms, bath-room, marble-mantels, furnace; everything complete, possession at once. Will sell less than its value. Small payment, easy terms. Inquire in store 173 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT CENTRAL Park and vicinity; a few special bargains in lots near the boulevard for all cash. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Polk; must be sold. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—86 PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST.—Two-story frame, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; will rent if not sold by the 15th. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Centre-av., near Adams-st.; will be completed June 1. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT 52 8-10X120 FEET on north side of Grant-place, 150 feet east of Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park; free of incumbrance. Value, $85 per foot. Will exchange, and assume mortgage of not over $1,800 on improved city or suburban property. HART, & ASTEN & CO., 179 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 185 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS ON WEST HARRISON-ST., between Aberdeen and Sholto; long time and low price; also, a number of lots on Aberdeen and Sholto-sts., only $60 per foot. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., 25X120 FEET, 100 FEET west of Paulina-st.; will be sold cheap on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, with brick barn, No. 887 Indiana-av., $14,000, on easy terms. Furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to CHAS. L. JENKS, corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHLY payments, 6 new cottages located on Polk and Taylor-sts. near Western-av. Inquire at No. 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A LOT 50x165 to alley, very near Fairview Station; no payment down required; balance on long time to one who will build; near horse and steam cars; water, gas, and sewer on street. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—NEAR BLUE ISLAND-av. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments; low price. HENRY WALLER, JR., 83 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. Easy terms. Apply to the owner, ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STORE AND LOT, NO. 111 West Van Buren-st. Inquire at 209 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!—NEW house, No. 23 Union-av.; will sell below cost; 9 rooms, 5 closets, gas, brick cellar; lot 25x100 feet, south front. Apply at 83 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW COTTAGE and lot on Erie-st., near Robey, at a bargain. S. M. MILLARD, 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITH a small amount down, good 12-room house and lot, finished for two families; water on both floors; very comfortable house; well finished; price, $3,300. This is a good bargain. Location West Taylor-st., near Western-av. Apply to M. HALL, after 10 a. m., Room 14, 132 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON FULTON-st., Nos. [illegible] and 886, with lots 25x140; gas, water, and sewer; prices [illegible] and $5,000; nearly new. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—CORNER FULTON AND OAKLEY-s.e., 50x140; best corner on Fulton-st. Apply at 884 Fulton-st., next house adjoining.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSES ON Oak-av., brick, octagon front, 12 rooms; easy terms. E. LEE, 195 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2½-STORY DWELLING house, with good lot, on Langley-av. and Forty-second-st., $3,300; very cheap. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant business and residence property in all parts of city and suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 SOUTH Clark-st., at a decided bargain for a few days, a two-story and basement marble front on Park-av. near Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50X170 FT. ON WABASH-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., only $165 per foot; $1,400 cash; balance 1, 3, and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR THIRTY-second-st., 25x165 feet, $200 per foot. Easy terms; a choice and cheap lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LEAVITT AND OAKLEY-sts.; no money down if improved. Lots near Douglas Park, $400. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WESTERN-AV., NORTH OF Jackson, east front, only $80.00 per foot; store and lot corner Lincoln and Washington; house and lot 29 feet [illegible]; brick house and lot [illegible] 287 West Adams [illegible] near Adams-st. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., ONLY ONE more of those desirable three-story and basement octagon brick front houses with lot [illegible] to 30 feet alley, and one with lot 23x140. Apply to ILLITT & HARTWELL, 642 Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONROE AND WILCOX-sts. and at Austin. Small cash payments and long time, or will take a buggy as part pay. Room 23 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS marble front two-story and basement house (new) with lot on Prairie-av., would take unimproved property in North Division as part payment. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS, JEFFERSON-Park front, two-story brick residence, with Mansard roof and basement, 14 rooms, and modern improvements, on one of the best streets, convenient to cars and omnibus lines. Terms, $4,500 cash, and assume $6,000 incumbrance on long time. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE RESIDENCE 571 Washington-st., south front, with or without furniture. Apply to Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT, marble-front dwelling, good locality, handy to business portion of Chicago; elegantly furnished; will sell furnished or unfurnished at a bargain, on long time, if desired. Call or address the owner. E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—$85 PER FOOT—47X125 FOOT LOT, south front, on Van Buren-st., between Honore and Lincoln-sts. Why won't people take bargains when offered? This will not be offered after this week; it is $25 per foot less than actual value. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON HONORE-ST., NEAR MADISON—Fine cottage; 8 rooms and bath-room, and lot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 YEARS TIME, 8 PER CENT.—Choice Hyde Park property, near South Parks; also, lots near car-shops. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—STONE-front house, 2 stories and basement, 16 rooms, with brick barn. Corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Apply on premises. R. W. PATTERSON.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR UNIMproved property or lots inside city limits: Ten houses and lots worth $2,500 to $8,000 each; also, business property to exchange for acre property. Inquire of MALLERS & YUNDT, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN PERFECT order, very desirable part of West Division; terms, $2,500 cash, and balance on long time, or exchange for suburban property. Address or call on C. R. BLACKALL, 61 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FOR $1,800; A NEW 2-story house and lot, 8 rooms, water up and down stairs; has rented for $27 per month; between Division-st. and North-av., a few blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from street-cars; title perfect. Inquire Room 50, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$2,500—COTTAGE AND LOT; HAS 7 rooms, all in good order, and is convenient to bus and street-cars. Want a little cash very soon. Inquire at 115 North Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HANDSOME SUBURB OF Riverside, 20 minutes' ride from the city, a nice house of 8 or 10 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, and other modern improvements, 100-foot lot, beautifully located. Will be sold at a bargain. Address A 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS ON JACKSON and Adams-sts., east of California-av., 6 to 9 rooms, water. Inquire at [illegible] Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., near Vernon-av., just east of Boulevard entrance, 2 elegant octagon fronts, 2-story and basement, with sub-cellar, 10 rooms. All modern improvements. $9,500 and $10,000, $3,000 cash.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—DESIRABLE 2-story frame-house and 30 feet, 182 South Leavitt-st., 9 rooms, bath, fine location, cheap. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. We are building seven 7-room cottages on Park-av., just east of Central Park, which we will sell on very favorable terms. These houses are built in the most substantial manner, and will be ready for occupancy May 1. Call and examine plans at our office. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 215 WALNUT-st., 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms and four closets, gas and water; lot 25x125; price [illegible]. Inquire of GEORGE A. TREYSER, on the premises, or at 160 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID WALnut bank-counter and fixtures, nearly new, suitable for insurance or other business. Also a first-class burglar-proof safe. J. H. AVERY & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL points at less than regular rates. To St. Louis, $2 off; Omaha, $5 off. Other tickets in proportion. Tickets bought. W. F. CHATFIELD, 77 Clark-st., basement.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT things to be considered in selecting a suburban home, are scenery and soil. Our northern and southern suburbs have fine lake prospects, but the soil of the former is sterile clay, and of the latter pure sand. Away from the lake the soil is good, but of scenery there is little. Not more than three of our suburban towns unite in any degree these two desirable characteristics. Beautiful river views, elevated position, and rich loam, confer them both upon River Park. The proprietors have adopted a novel plan of selling lots, which consists in publishing a list of the prices of all the lots, together with a fine lithographed plat of the town, which are mailed to all applicants free of cost. The prices indicated are discounted one-half to buyers who agree to build within a year from date of sale, and terms of payment are made to suit purchasers. SAYLES & WALKER, proprietors, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 FEET AT MONTROSE, FOUR blocks from Crossing Station.
1,000 feet at Jefferson, six blocks from station.
2,000 at Norwood, four blocks from station, and near crossing of Chicago & N. P. R. R.
1,200 feet at Forty-first-st. and Western-av.
Will sell lower than adjoining prices, on easy terms, and liberal release privileges.
Also, 20 or 40 acres at Irving Park, at a great bargain for cash. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. cars; good corner; $3,000, easy payments.
New 2-story frame houses near depot at Hyde Park, with lot 37½x150, on Washington-av.; $5,500, easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—S. ½ S. W. ¼ OF Sec. 6, 36, 15, on M. C. Railroad and near Sheffield, cheap. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 So. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL VERY LOW, FOR cash, or one-half cash and balance on time, 20 acres of good, high and dry suburban property, subdivided, in a first-class location, convenient to railroad, and within 30 minutes' ride of the Wells-st. depot. This property will be sold at a bargain if taken within one week. Title perfect. Apply to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE AND ROGERS' PARK—Several commodious 2-story frame houses, with brick basements, convenient to station, schools, churches, etc.; terms easy. One or two will be sold on monthly payments, if desired. C. D. PAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—AN ELEGANT RESidence on the west ridge, containing 12 rooms; east front; modern improvements; stable and fine grounds; location very desirable; will be sold under value, on easy terms, if taken soon. C. D. PAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A VERY CHOICE dwelling of 10 rooms, on Church-st., near Orrington-av.; fine location, and convenient to station; a bargain. C. D. PAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOT ON A 100-FOOT avenue Washington Heights; free ticket three years; they are quick sale at $1,000 on time; $700 cash will buy it. U. T. WHITE, 1063 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS at acre prices; lots 50x170; plats and abstracts furnished for each lot; ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—26 HOUSES, WITH beautiful lots, from $1,200 to $15,000; also, 75 choice lots from $15 to $60 per foot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND NORTH EVANSTON—Houses and lots, near depot, churches, College for Women, University, and public schools. Will build houses to suit customers at low rate and long time. Will show the property free of expense any afternoon. HENRY M. KIDDER, No. 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT DUNTON, ON NORTH-western Railway, a two story building, 20x60, fitted and used for a wagon-shop, with use of steam planing and sawing machines if desired. Inquire of JOHN FLEMING, or JAMES SHORRA, Engineer, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A WELL BUILT two-story house and large lot; will be sold cheap. Apply at 203 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BY O. B. ALLEN, ROOM 21, METropolitan Block, houses and lots at Oak Park and Austin. Small payments down, balance monthly if desired.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NOW IS THE TIME TO buy a suburban home; dwelling, large corner lot, $6,000; two houses, large corner lot, $5,000; house, two large lots, $7,000; also large variety of houses and lots $2,400 to $15,000; choice building lots, $20 to $60 per foot; money advanced on liberal terms to build. C. M. HARTWICK, Room 21, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—I HAVE SEVERAL houses and lots situated near lake shore, the pleasantest part of Evanston, cheap and on easy terms; also several houses to rent; also great bargains in cheap lots and choice building lots. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, opposite depot, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—DEEP LOTS AT from $15 to $20 per front foot; easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—10, 20, 40, 80 acres first-class. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—I AM READY TO sell on better terms and prices than anybody, the best suburban property of Chicago—houses, lots, or acres. Call from 10 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS AT CORnell at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD FOR WHAT IT WILL fetch, 30 acres in Washington Heights, close to Morgan Park on the southwest. E. W. COLE, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms, papered throughout; on large grove lot overlooking lake; well, cistern, cellar, etc. Terms easy, to suit. Inquire of E. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES for sale on monthly payments, or will rent with privilege of purchase. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO RAISE MONEY, WE OFFER 4 lots near depot in Jefferson, worth $2,000, for $1,000 cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—GOOD RESIDENCES, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, $8,000. Easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL ACRE tracts southwest from city; will give several good bargains. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK—SEVERAL FIRST-class residences, with grounds, offered on fair terms. Two houses for $4,000 and $5,500, cheap. Also, fine building locations at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and Grand Junction. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCK, NEAR N. W. car shops; long time and easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN OF Clyde, C., B. & Q. R. R. 2 miles from city limits; will pay large profits to subdivide; or will exchange for other property. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME—SIX good houses at Englewood, 4 splendid houses at South Evanston, on monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—COTTAGE AND LOT 1¼ blocks from depot; good location, trees and shrubs on ground. 145 South Water-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—PLEASANT RESIdence, ¾ acre lot, $4,500—will accept $1,000 in lumber as cash. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON QUARTERLY PAYMENTS—A perfectly new house, near graded school and high school, Ravenswood, lots 100x165 ft. W. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st., 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES HIGH ROLLING PRAIRIE, near Blue Island, at the very low figure of $150 per acre; a great bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOTS IN THIS PLEASANT suburb on easy terms. Don't fail to visit this place before buying. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops, a 5-acre block, close to depot, on easy terms, at a bargain. C. R. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOOD LAWN—ACRE PROPerty.
Cheap lots on West Side, in Sheffield's Addition. F. B. LAW, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER FIFTY-FIRST-st. and Centre-av., very cheap. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—2¼ ACRES OF BEAUTIful grove land on Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from station; 330x300 feet. This property belongs to a non-resident, and will be sold at a great bargain and on extremely easy terms if taken at once. Title perfect; full abstract. A more available and attractive lot cannot be found anywhere. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—DESIRABLE house and 150x165 ft., cor. Robey-st. and Sunnyside-av., $5,500; easy terms. North Ravenswood—Lots nearly opposite my residence, $12 per foot; very choice. ROBERT GREER, 254 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE HALF BLOCK IN MAYwood, $11 per foot, centrally located; also choice lots Washington Heights; cheap, monthly payments. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE ST. Louis property, near Shaw's Garden and Grand-av. Whole block, 10 lots, owned by ourselves. HENDERSON & FREAR, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO CATTLE-GRAZERS—3,000 ACRES fine grazing lands partly improved, 55 miles from Chicago; or will exchange. C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, 7 MILES FROM CITY limits, close to railroads and on public road; contains 62 acres, 10 acres woodland, balance highly cultivated; good improvements. Price $175 per acre, on very easy terms; also great variety other farms, by J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT farm of 400 acres, finely improved and free from incumbrance, 40 miles from Chicago; will trade for city property and pay cash difference or assume encumbrance, if any. W. H. RICE & CO., Room 1 McCormick Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A GOOD IMPROVED farm of about 200 acres; must be a healthy place, with plenty of good water, and within 20 miles of Chicago; would take farm-implements and stock if a bargain. Address, with full particulars, for one week, A M, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CORNER ON SOUTH SIDE SUITable for business, worth $4,000 to $5,000; all cash. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st.; basement.

WANTED—40 OR 48 FEET NORTH OF TWELFTH-st., or south of Van Buren, west of Halsted; for a suitable place will pay part cash or assume incumbrance; part Hinsdale lots at cash prices; three minutes' walk from the station, and free from incumbrance. Apply or address M. A. DONOHUE, 105 Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NORTH OF HARrison-st. and east of Ashland-av., worth about $6,000; a lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st. given in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE—A CORNER LOT fronting south and east on Dearborn, State, or Cass-sts., and north of Illinois-st., for immediate improvement. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR SEVERal houses. Owners please call and leave descriptions. HOLLEY & ALLEN, Room 21 Metropolitan Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE, CITY OFFICE: 172 and 174 South Clark-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Work given if desired.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—PRINCIPAL OFfice, 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—30,000 SUPERIOR HARD BRICK; good for face work; now on track. For sample and terms apply to NICHOLAS & FITCH, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 SOUTH Clark-st.:
277 East Indiana-st., 14 rooms $116.66 per month.
134 Park-av., 12 rooms, $100 per month.
246 South Paulina-st., 9 rooms, $35 per month.
243 Congress-st., 9 rooms, $45 per month.
268 Warren-av., 12 rooms, $80 per month.
686 West Monroe-st., 8 rooms, $50 per month.
338 Adams-st., 11 rooms, $65 per month.
383 West Washington-st., 12 rooms, $150 per month.
425 Fifteenth-st., 6 rooms, $30 per month.
582 West Adams-st., 12 rooms.
137 Loomis-st., 11 rooms, $45 per month.
439 Warren-av., 7 rooms, $35 per month.
171 Peoria-st., 14 rooms, $80 per month.
13 South Carpenter-st., 10 rooms, $83.33 per month.
600 West Adams-st., 14 rooms, $75 per month.
604 West Adams-st., 16 rooms, $100 per month.
Southeast corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., $75 per month.
Northeast corner Twenty-first-st. and Indiana-av., $150 per month.
85 and 89 Lincoln-av., 10 rooms, $70 per month.
213, 215, and 217 North State-st., 10 rooms, $75 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 887 INDIANA-av., 3-story and basement marble-front house, with all modern improvements and large brick barn; will be shown to applicants. For terms apply to CHAS. L. JENKS, corner of West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with modern improvements and brick barn, 1046 Michigan-av.; the 2-story and basement house 1037 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, $850. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 217 South Sangamon-st.; all modern improvements. A part or all of the furniture can be purchased on liberal terms and prices, or will be rented without purchase of furniture. Apply at 221 same block or at 184 Adams-st., corner Fifth-av. H. H. SHUFELDT.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSES—THREE NEW ONES, nearly finished, corner of Washington-av. and Lincoln-st. Inquire of the owner, 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS FURnished residence, 1228 Wabash-av., to a lady who will board owners.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 111 SOUTH Wood-st., from May 1. Is 2½-story brick with basement. All modern improvements. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 NORTH State-st., two-story and basements, brick, with all modern improvements, containing ten rooms each, with yards. Plans and drawings of the same can be seen at my office. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT TWO-story and basement dwellings on Prairie-av., corner Thirty-second-st. These houses are unusually well-built, contain furnaces, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath-tubs, water-closets, coal-vaults, laundry-tubs, and every modern improvement. Rent $70 to desirable parties. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—185 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BRICK house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, pleasant location; also, stable. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on South Park-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. HULBURD & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH 8 rooms, 144 West Jackson-st. Inquire of THOMAS HOOD, 28 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, with barn, No. 27 Lexington-st., $35. W. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE GROVE ON Noble-av., 2 blocks north from North Side city limits horse cars' stopping. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, 8 BRICK HOUSES, Adams-st., corner Seeley-av.; rent, $50 per month. A. LOVELL ROCKWELL, 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1004 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENty-first and Twenty-second-sts., very cheap, to a good tenant who will buy $2,500 worth of furniture for $1,600 cash; none but those wanting to purchase the furniture need apply. W. H. RICE & CO., Room 1 McCormick Block.

TO RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE KNOWN AS 34 Vincennes-av.; 14 rooms; modern conveniences; fine barn. MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD LARGE COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms at 198 Carpenter-st. Inquire within. Possession given when desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 1417 PRAIrie-av., convenient to omnibus and horse cars, for $60 a month. Inquire at house 1417 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ONE FRAME AND TWO BRICK houses on the northeast corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, IRVING-PLACE, just south of Polk-st., near Leavitt-st.; omnibus from State runs near. Apply at 646 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FLAT OVER STORE 705 Wabash-av.; also house in rear. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—DWELLING NOS. 753 AND 755 WEST Madison-st.; 7 pleasant rooms, inside blinds, water, etc., from May 1. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE OF SIX rooms; Peoria-st., near Adams. Call at 145 South Clark-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF FIRST-class houses all over the West Division, at different prices. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, HOUSE 571 WABASH-AV. Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front houses No. 470 and 472 Wabash-av. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. I will sell the entire furniture of 12 rooms, including heating and electrical apparatus for giving electric baths; business established three years; one of the finest locations in the city; will sell furniture with or without electrical aparatus; a splendid chance for physician; price, $2,000. Call at 460 West Washington-st., before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST—HOUSE NO. 376 Michigan-av. Apply to S. HICK, 258 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., $65. Two on St. John's-place, 12 rooms each; one $55, one with barn, $65. Four on West Washington-st., 3-story frame, 12 rooms, $50 and $55. W. A. CHAMBERLIN, 160 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 14-ROOM HOUSE, STONE front, on Michigan-av., near and south of Sixteenth-st. Call at 579 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, CORNER OF Throop and Harrison-sts., with barn. Rent, $800.
No. 42 Cass-st., 3-story brick, with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE., 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES ON ALEXander-st.; nice quiet neighborhood; will be vacant May 1. WALTER P. DEAN, 177 East Madison-st., Room 7.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, BEAUTIFUL NEW residence, 18 rooms, in a fine grove, with grounds extending to the lake; the whole or part; furnished or unfurnished; with or without lands; 10 minutes' drive from depot; rent reasonable; or will board one or two small families; will furnish horse and buggy to depot if so arranged. Address HOMESTEAD, Index office, Evanston.

TO RENT—FINE SUBURBAN HOME, WITH barn and henery, large lot, trees, shrubbery, etc.; location good, convenient to steam-cars (fare, 6¼ cents); only 30 minutes' drive from Court-House. Also, a house of 9 rooms on Butterfield-st. (No. 516) at very low rental. M. I. WHITMAN, at store 173 East Madison-st., from 12½ to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 FLOORS, 13 ROOMS, WITH WATER and gas on both floors, over Pekin Tea Co.'s store, 376 State-st.; also, basement 21x85, with good entrances front and rear.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT ROOMS, ON GOOD terms, in Y. M. C. A. new building, 148 and 150 Madison-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ABOVE THE New York Store for $12 and $15 per month. Best of references required. Apply to P. F. RYAN, in store 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT [illegible] WABASH-av., single or en suite.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN a private family for one or two gentlemen; brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, new octagon-front dwelling. 222 East Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING FOR man and wife, at 236 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., at $15.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR SUIT, newly furnished, to first-class parties; new brick house, octagon front. 423 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, FIVE ROOMS EACH, on State-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first; rent, $14 per month. Apply to H. REINHARDT, 176 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—IN THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, 289 West Monroe-st., a furnished room to gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite; best location in the city, and lowest rents. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—A NEW AND MAGnificent rosewood piano forte, full 7 octave, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, new improved scale, elegant case and moldings, richly carved legs and lyre, made by Messrs. J. Bauer & Co., Fifth-av., New York, and Palmer House, Chicago; cost $650; for sale, with stool and cover, at $250. No. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW FINE-CARVED 7-OCTAVE piano and double-reed organ; very cheap for cash; also a 5-octave melodeon for $40. 62 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT 76 WASHINGTON-ST., CABINET organ; very cheap. LLOYD G. GAGE.

PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 TO $7 PER MONTH: ALSO, a variety of second-hand pianos for sale, from $100 to $200 each; also, the celebrated Hazelton Bros. piano. N. GOOLD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 246 State-st., by J. PRESTON.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STEINWAY CABInet piano; or would trade for it a well-located, unincumbered lot in the city. Address C 42, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE NORTH SIDE ON TUESDAY evening, a ladies' gold watch, for which the finder will be rewarded on delivering it at 155 Chicago-av.

LOST—A FUR COLLAR ON LARRABEE-ST., BEtween Sophia and Centre. The finder, by returning the same to 300 Division-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—SMALL SUM OF MONEY—BETWEEN Madison and Fulton, and Leavitt-st. and Ashland-av. Finder leave at 34 St. John's place and receive reward.

LOST—A LIVER-COLORED SPANIEL DOG. $5 reward will be paid for his return to 894 West Madison-st.

LOST—AN ABSTRACT ON SOUTH SIDE, BEtween LaSalle and State-sts., and Twelfth and Monroe-sts. Whoever will return same to subscribers will be suitably rewarded. WILLARD & NOWLEN, 158 Randolph-st., Room 11.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE HANOVER FIRE INsurance memorandum book and papers therein. S. M. TURNER, Palmer House; no questions asked.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. DR. CLEVELAND, THE WELL-KNOWN magnetic and clairvoyant doctress, can be consulted at her office, 164 West Lake-st., and will be assisted by one of the best magnetic healers in this country.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fees after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1607.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 8, 118 LaSalle-st., two large, elegant stores, Nos. 61 and 63 and 65 Washington-st., near State, one 20x170, the other 40x170. Fine location for millinery, crockery, or furniture trade. Also, store No. 66 Washington-st., 20 feet front.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT ON MONroe-st., near Clark.
Store and basement on Van Buren-st., near State. J. H. AVERY & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF THE STORE 146 STATE-st. Apply to the agent of the Ætna Sewing Machine Co., on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE 22x75, FULLY SHELVED, WITH counters; also, 7 fine rooms over the same; No. 163 West Lake-st., near Halsted; a No. 1 location for dry goods or grocery business. GOODRIDGE & STONE, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND DWELLING ABOVE, No. 630 West Madison-st., near Paulina; good business location. Owner Room 7, No. 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—249 LAKE-ST.; ALSO LARGE lofts in Garrett Building. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—STORE 255 HALSTED-ST., NORTH OF Harrison, 30x116; possession May 1. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE STORES 148 AND 150 SOUTH Water-st., corner of Clark. This is the best business stand in Chicago. Possession given immediately. Apply to ROE BROS., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS, lawyers, railroad and other corporations, in Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. A few still vacant which will be rented at moderate rates. A fire-proof vault with each suite. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A MAGNIFICENT OFfice, ground floor, for from $20 to $30 per month, in business portion of the city. Address M 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND AND THIRD floors of Otis Block; very low prices. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE DESIRABLE OFFICE in the Chamber of Commerce. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM-POWER AND STEAM-elevator; second and third floors, 40x158. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 267 WABASH-AV.—BASEMENT with ten day boarders, or will rent house very low.

TO RENT—DOCK—ON WEST SIDE OF RIVER, north of Polk-st. bridge, 150 feet front. Apply to GEO. C. WALKER, Room 13, Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, in Lind Block. Inquire of H. DISSTON & SONS, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 67 AND 69 SOUTH Canal-st., 38x150, with or without steam power; cheap rent, cheap power; or will put rent and power against machinery, and take an interest with a responsible manufacturer. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS, WELL lighted building, 60x70, in rear of Methodist Church Block, suitable for light mechanical or manufacturing. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, ON the South Side, two rooms suitable for sitting and bed-rooms. Address B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife with one child, small house, or rooms convenient for housekeeping, on North or West Side. Address J 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, TWO unfurnished rooms on South or West Side, in private family; references given. Address, stating location and price, K 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, OR two-story and basement; brick preferred. Also house with barn, by first-class tenant. Give full description and price. Address K 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF SEVEN TO TEN rooms on South or North Side. Address stating terms and location K 28, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN find a first-class chance to go into a very profitable and legitimate manufacturing and wholesale business by calling on C. C. JEROME & CO., No. 175 South Clark-st., Chicago; all in good shape, with two factories in operation. This is no humbug; only those meaning business need apply.

ANY PARTY UNDERSTANDING THE GENERAL auction and commission business, and having the necessary capital, can get the best bargain in the city. Address AUCTION, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN OR DRUGgist, with $3,500 cash; none others need apply. A splendid location, in a beautiful city of 6,000 inhabitants. For full information address DR. BRANT, care Tolman & King, 51 Lake-st., Chicago.

A BARGAIN AT 100 SOUTH GREEN-ST. NEWS, cigars, and fixtures, for $175. Rent, $15.

AT FORCED SALE—A GOOD RESTAURANT AT a great sacrifice; good location. IVES & ROBINSON, 103 Washington-st.

AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE, A VERY COMPLETE selection of staple stationery and fancy goods, amounting to about $215, for sale for cash, by J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st.

A GERMAN PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL of boarders, for sale, on account of sailing to Germany; cheap rent and lease as wanted. MRS. ENK, No. 339 West Twelfth-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, situated in the best part of the city, with 40 rooms, nicely furnished, with new carpets and beds. Rent reasonable. Inquire of GEORGE FLISHMANN, 806 and 808 South Halsted-st.

A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON Madison-st. for sale cheap, on account of leaving the city. Direct to 131 West Madison-st., cigar store.

AN A 1 SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE. SATISfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 92 South Halsted-st.

BAKERY AND BREAD-ROUTE FOR SALE. 881 West Madison-st.

DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP—IN ONE OF the most pleasant cities in Central Illinois; good practice; no competition; St. Louis prices; no bonus asked. Inquire immediately of Dr. FRENCH, Griggsville, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP well established and now doing a good business, with large capacity, good tools, nearly new, and every convenience, including large stock of patterns. It is located within 200 miles of Chicago, and has a large local trade; it is in the centre of one of the largest manufacturing districts in the West, has competing railroad communication, and by water also. The proprietor has other business requiring personal attention, and will give satisfactory reasons for selling. For further particulars address IRON, care Room 8, 157 East Washington-st., Chicago.

GREAT BARGAIN—RESTAURANT, NO. 120 East Washington-st., for sale at less than half its value; must be sold by Saturday, as owner is obliged to leave the city.

HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN A WELL-EStablished, paying business, for sale; very small capital required. Call for two days at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1 up-stairs.

I WANT A PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST WITH A few hundred dollars to take half interest in a well-established drug store. Address G 34, Tribune office.

I WANT A MAN WITH $800 TO START A MEAT-market. Inquire of LORD, BRIGHAM & CO., 13 Methodist Church Block.

I WANT A GOOD, HONEST MAN WITH ABOUT $400 to join me in a business paying 300 per cent profit, and no risk; carpenter preferred. Apply to D. McPHERSON, 10 to 5. Room 15, 146 Madison-st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD-WILL OF the oldest established jewelry business in Denver, Col., for sale; an unequaled chance for the right party. Full particulars, and reason for selling, will be given by addressing JEWELER, Lock Box 2490, Denver, Col.

TO CIGAR MEN—THE ENTIRE CITY TRADE OF the largest and best-established cigar house in the city. A rare chance. Address F 36, Tribune office.

THE INVENTOR OF ANDERSON'S MAGIC STOVE furniture (a great economizer of fuel and of material cooked, and preserving kitchens from all steam and odors), returning to Canada, prime inducements will be offered for two days to first-class business-men. Call at 283 Madison-st., near bridge.

$300 WILL BUY ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A first-class restaurant, worth $700. Apply at 159 Fifth-av.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock and business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. 149 LaSalle-st. Room 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 16, 188 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

OFFICE DESKS CHEAP—BEFORE REMOVING them to our new store, 213 Wabash-av. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Manufacturers, 170 State-st.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES—CASH PAID FOR law, medical, and private libraries; good books will bring good prices. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

TO BUILDERS—I WANT TO PAY PART CASH AND part lots for building 10 cottages, more or less, at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 337 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TENTS—ANY ONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW THEY CAN get good single rooms at 50 cents per day at the Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO SUPPLY MY CATALOGUE TO ALL who may want cheap bedding plants. Call or address EDGAR SANDERS, 92 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A VAULT-DOOR, SECOND-HAND. Inquire of FRANK STAUBER, No. 826 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—DRUG-STORE. Address, giving location, amount stock, and terms, A 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WISH TO MEET SOME MAN WHO has an established business, and could use a good man with a little money; references given and required. Address A 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN. Address giving description, etc., G 64, Tribune office, before Monday noon.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE AN equity of $20,000 or $40,000, inside business property for an interest in a well-established business, wholesale preferred. Address, with particulars, Z. P. BANGOR, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—TO EXTEND TRADE, with from $500 to $1,000, in a manufacturing business. Thoroughly established and worthy of investigation. For particulars, call on Rev. J. A. HALLOCK, ticket office 77 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY with about $4,000 cash, to take a half interest in a good-paying and legitimate business, in connection with the Eastern branch. Apply to J. BROWN, 127 Clark-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY presents itself for an active partner with $20,000 in a well-established A 1 wholesale business, to take the place of the senior, who is about to retire. Apply to J. H. BURNS, Attorney, 132 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A FIRST-class, experienced hardware bill clerk. Address W., Carrier No. 3, with references; state age, also wages wanted.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN BY A wholesale liquor house. To one who can command a good trade and come well recommended a good salary and permanent situation are offered. Address K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WHO IS A BOOK-keeper and familiar with drawing all kinds of real estate papers. Address C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE city. Apply to P. J. COWLEY, 137 North Morgan-st.

Trades.

WANTED—BUILDERS OR JOINERS WANTING a new piano can find an opportunity to pay for one in work, and balance monthly payments. Address C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FRESCO-PAINTERS AND A FRENCH polisher. Steady work. Call at 48 East Harrison-st. J. S. HENRY.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS, CARpenters at Highwood. Such men can have steady work and good wages. What work I wish I will pay part cash, part towards lot; others will hire them part of time at good wages for cash. Every industrious carpenter in Highwood is getting rich. Go and see for yourselves, and see can you find a mechanic there that is not worth more money than when he went there. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 Washington-st., between 2:30 and 3:30 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE PAINTER. C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—TO HIRE, ONE OR TWO EXPERIenced journeymen painters. Inquire of W. F. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st., 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. STEADY work to a good man. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day at GUST. KNECHT'S, southeast corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A CUTTER AND TWO SEWING-MEN to go into the country; cutter must be able to sew as well as to cut garments. Apply at 10 o'clock a. m. to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL MILL-MAN, thoroughly posted in saws and mill-supplies, to take orders in city. Apply at Room 14, 133 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY TO MAKE READY AND FEED small presses. PERRY, MORRIS & SULTZER, Printers, 136 State-st.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS at Room 11 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A PAINTER AT BEEDY'S HOISTING-Machine Works, 83, 85, and 87 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands fitting up furniture; no other need apply. SWAN, CLARK & CO., 211 and 213 East Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—40 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD AT $4 PER day; 20 carpenters for trestle work; 50 laborers, and 10 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT, MALE OR FEmale; situation permanent to right party; must be trustworthy, capable, and willing to work. Applicants address in own handwriting, "TILTON," Tribune office, stating age, business qualifications, and experience; lowest wages for which would engage for first six months, and references, which must be first-class.

WANTED—A MAN, OR MAN AND WIFE, TO work on a farm; good reference required. Call at 89 West Lake-st., up-stairs, this morning.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR ADVERTISEments. Steady employment for a competent man. Address C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO GO INTO EVERY county and State in the Union, to introduce a popular magazine. Address B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW ABLE SOLICITORS FOR CITY and country. JAMES SUTTON & CO., 98 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR, one who makes our business his sole occupation. JAMES SUTTON & CO., 98 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST SELLING household articles; pays $15 to $100 weekly. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—GOOD ENERGETIC MEN TO CANvass for "The Christian at Work," edited by T. De Witt Talmage. Office 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—FIREMAN, AT BREVOORT HOUSE, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE HALF the time of an eating-house. Bring along $100 on good security, and go to work. Apply at 172 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, North Side; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply for two days at 1 o'clock at Room 1, No. 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a family of four grown persons and four children, where the services of a good girl will be appreciated and paid for. Call at cottage on Vernon-av., third door south of Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS cook. She must assist with the washing and ironing, and come well recommended. Apply between 1 and 2, 820 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Good recommendations required. Apply between 11 and 12, 820 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. 374 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 125 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. A MIDdle-aged American or English woman to do housework and take care of children. Apply in store.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. GERMAN preferred. Will pay good wages for girl with good recommend. Call at 184 Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL; MUST BE GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, and willing. Call to-day at 119 East Chicago-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ONE WHO understands her business. Apply at the De Forest House, 173 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 years old. Apply at 1038 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron at 608 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 462 West Taylor-st. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Bring references. No. 771 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of children and sew, at 34 Vernon-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Inquire at 205½ Walnut-st., or 122 West Madison-st., in the gallery.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS FOR A private family in Kenwood, one to cook, wash, and iron, other to do second work. Apply, with reference, at 1039 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS work and wait on table; come to work. Apply at 861 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE GIRL TO do second work and assist in the care of children. Apply at 375 West Washington-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN to do the work of a small family of three, at our home, 3½ miles out. Apply at southwest corner Dearborn and South Water-sts., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN SMALL FAMILY, for general housework; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. German, Swede, or Bohemian preferred. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—AT ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, two cleaning girls and a washerwoman.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD STYLISH DRESSMAKER TO go into the country. Apply to-day at 116 North Paulina-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. H. W. WETHER. Apply, this morning, at 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; AMERICAN PREferred. References required. Apply at No. 29 Oakwood-av., South Side city limits.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWENTY SCRUB GIRLS. APPLY AT Metropolitan Hotel, corner State and Washington-sts.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND ON real estate collaterals. Secured paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 68 Madison-st.

LOANS—WE CAN MAKE LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,500 to $4,000 on improved Chicago real estate for term of years. Application to be from borrowers direct. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $2,500 and upwards. Apply at the UNION TRUST CO., 125 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS. LOANS made on any good securities. Good paper bought. D. K. FISKE, 6 Otis Block.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON Chicago real estate or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, Room 23.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, $8,000 TO $15,000 REAL estate purchase money paper where the notes are one-half or one-third the value of the property upon which they are secured. Prefer notes having 1, 2, or 3 years to run, at low rates. Address E 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A $3,000 MORTGAGE 1 OR 2 YEARS to run. Cash on hand. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—$2,000 TO 2,500 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON some of the choicest property fronting on Central Park. Address B 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH TO BUILD COTtages. Will furnish choice lots, do the work, and divide the profits. K 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000 ONE YEAR ON city real estate; some incumbrance on it. Property worth $30,000. Address B 49, Tribune office.

$500 NOTE FOR SALE FOR $450 CASH—TO run 60 days; best of bank reference given. Address C 12, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. $4,000 mortgage paper wanted. J. W. FAY, 120 LaSalle-st.

$4,000, $3,000, AND $500 TO LOAN ON CITY or Cook County real estate. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 89 Randolph-st., Room 2.

$10,000 TO LOAN UPON REAL-ESTATE SEcurity, in sums of $2,500 or $5,000, for two or three years. B. JUDAH, 44 Portland Block.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards on real estate security; short time paper bought. C. J. SCHIELDS, 98 Clark-st., Room 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience in a first-class hotel as manager or steward; has had experience both East and West; the best of references from first-class hotels. Address K 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE YOUNG MAN in a produce commission house, wholesale grocery, or real estate, not afraid of work; unexceptionable references given; if bonds required, can furnish them; loan $1,000 1st July, right party. Address G 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HANDY MAN; AS shipping, receiving, delivery clerk, porter, or janitor, have worked at several trades. Address J 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY TEMperate young man of 23, as bookkeeper; commission house preferred; can furnish references, and will work for $14 per week. Address K 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS AND builders—By a practical man of 12 years' experience, just arrived from England; can prepare plans and estimates, take out quantities, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the duties of clerk of works. Address J. E. PHILLIPS, Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk, by a young man; rapid penman; good references; will work cheap. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN, as clerk in a tea or grocery store. Can furnish the best of recommendations as a first-class clerk. Address L 18, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener and florist; understands his business in all its branches. Address C H T, at Hovey & Co.'s seed store, 141 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN (AGE 29 years) in a private family; thoroughly understands taking care of horses, willing to do all kinds of work around the house. Address L 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE WELL recommended and acquainted in the city, as coachman. Address C 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, AS COACHman in a private family. Understands taking care of horses, is willing to work and make himself useful around the house. Address L 8, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, GOOD at pen and figures, in a store as night watchman; good references given. Address, for two days, L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANish) in a first-class American family; best of references given. Please address A 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, AS janitor or other work; can give good reference. Apply at 209 Fourth-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, 25 years old, in a small family, to travel for the summer. Address 161 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do second or general housework. Good references. Call at 145 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as laundress or cook in a first-class private family. Please call or address 16 Selah-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse, to take care of children. Apply at 98 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do general housework. Call at 863 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH girl in a private family, to do second-work and sewing. Call at 10 o'clock at 533 North Clark-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN-GERman girl wants a situation to cook in a small hotel or boarding-house. Apply at 624 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN HOTEL, RESTAUrant, or boarding-house, for first and second cooks, meat or pastry (both A No. 1). Call for 2 days at 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL between 15 and 18 years, as a nurse girl; references required. Please call at 42 Hunt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to sew and take care of children, or light second work and sewing, both by hand and machine; best of references. Call or address Ellis-av., third house south of Brook-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS second girl or would do general housework in a private family. Please call at 255 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework or second work. 39 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call at 42 Hunt-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, WITH her first child. Apply at 274 Blue Island-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES POSItion as housekeeper in a first-class hotel. Best of reference as to character, capability, and refinement. Address HOUSEKEEPER, care of Harvey Parker, Esq., Parker House, Boston.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS clerk or assistant cashier. Please call or address 16 Selah-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHOSE husband is a commercial traveler, wishes to make arrangements with some house to travel for them and be with her husband. Unexceptionable references. Address B 79, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—LEASE OF BUILDING SUITAble for commission business or carpenter shop; would allow part payment in building work. Address F 80, Tribune office.

I WILL EXCHANGE A GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR merchandise. If not sold in ten days, will lease it. Address C. O. LONGENECKER, Rochelle, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT HOME IN BEST suburb, west; large grounds; abundant fruit and shade trees; price, $7,000; to exchange for house about equal value in city. Address K 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES IN KANSAS, 160 IN Michigan, 92 near Chicago, or inside lots, etc., as payment on or for a residence. K 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for improved or unimproved property at Riverside. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Real Estate Agent, 158 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, small incumbrance, for farm; must be clear, well improved, and near railroad. Also, want house and lot for suburban lots. Also want city or suburban property for fruit farm, the best at St. Joe. M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SMALL WELL IMproved 40-acre farm in Illinois, 50 miles from Chicago; worth $2,000, for good vacant lot; will assume small incumbrance. C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS, 6½ miles from Court-House, for nice business, cigars preferred; will pay some cash. Call at 29 East Madison-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE MILL AND elevators combined for a house and lot; equity in four cottage houses for a farm or outside property; a fine suburban 8-room new house, very low on easy terms; also city and country improved property with unimproved acre property for a nice suburban home; at 37 East Washington-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND barn, with 10 years' lease of lot, for small farm near some country town. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 OR 20 ACRES BEAUTIFUL land near this city for good inside property; this is a rare chance. Fine farm, 75 acres, all kinds fruit, good house, near Gilman, for inside property. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM FOR lots near the city. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WILL EXCHANGE AN EQUITY $20,000 OR $40,000, inside city property, for an interest in a well-established business, wholesale preferred. Address, with particulars, Z. P. BANGOR, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, with board. Also, single room for gent.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen at $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

West Side.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room $5 to $7 per week; day board $4.

441 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large well-furnished front-room, with fire and gas. Family private. House and location first-class. Terms reasonable.

North Side.

209 OHIO-ST.—A BACK PARLOR WITH BED-room off to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

Hotels.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 311 WEST MADISON-ST.—Families accommodated at low rates, and single gents from $7 to $10 per week. B. D. MALLORY, Prop.

CITY HOTEL—CORNER SIXTEENTH AND STATE-sts. Pleasant rooms with board for families and single gentlemen at very low prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD FOR SELF, WIFE, AND 3 CHILDREN (youngest 8, oldest 13); want modern conveniences; no objections to going a short distance from the city. Address, giving price (which must be reasonable) and location, "H," 66 North Canal-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM, WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, by single gent; must be first-class. Address F 54, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVery town and city in the United States to sell Jerome's Portable Burglar Alarm. Large profits. Call or address C. C. JEROME & CO., 175 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART AND ENERGETIC male and female agents to sell an article used by every one. Profits large; sell at sight. Call at Office 13 Otis Block, 122 LaSalle-st., or send 25 cents for sample. C. R. STEPHENSON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD article never before offered. Call and examine, or send 50 cents for sample. 26 North Canal-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW—FROM $5 to $15 per day easily made by energetic agents. For particulars, address F. P. ALLEN & CO., P. O. Box 28, Rochester, N. Y.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE Hough's Elevator, formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad Company, 800 feet on river and slip, or may be rented in parts; side track from Chicago & Alton R. R.; cars supplied at reasonable rates by contract with railroad company. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 126 Washington-st., Room 26, or to WILLIAM RIPLEY, 256 South Water-st.

THE CHICKEN-CONTROVERSY.

Another Gathering of Roughs at Hobart, Ind., Yesterday.

Futile Efforts of the Citizens to Stop the Disgraceful Exhibition.

Two Battles Fought and Won by Louisville.

The Main Drawn and Bets Declared Off.

The Score: Chicago, 6—Louisville, 5.

Very Near a Row.

The Chicago-Louisville cocking-main was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Roper Hotel, at Hobart, Ind., and broke up amid much excitement after Kentucky had won two fights. The number of people in attendance was about the same as on Wednesday, but they were of a rougher class, and made more noise. It was stated in Thursday's TRIBUNE that the village authorities granted a license for the main. This was incorrect, and does the people of Hobart injustice. They did everything possible to prevent the "disputes" taking place in their town. A committee went to Crown Point and consulted the Prosecuting-Attorney, but he informed them that there was no statute which prohibited chicken-mains, and hence nothing could be done. The proprietor of the hotel was next appealed to, and urged, for the sake of the reputation of the village, to annul his contract with the "sports," the Committee even offering to pay him the sum he was to get for the use of the hall if he would do so. He could not be moved, and accordingly the main came off simply because there was no power to interfere with or stop it. Nearly every one in Hobart expressed himself as opposed to the disgraceful exhibition, and regretted that there was no law to hinder Chicago roughs and gamblers from making Lake County their stamping-ground. They purpose agitating the matter, and will endeavor to get the Legislature of Indiana to pass a law which will protect them from the incursions of the riff-raff of this city. It was stated yesterday that efforts would be made to have the hotel-proprietor indicted, but for what crime no one seemed to know.

THE FIRST FIGHT

of the day and the tenth of the main was between a red pyle of 5:1 and a black red of the same weight, the former representing Chicago and the latter Louisville. The pyle had the worst of it from the beginning, being almost cut to pieces. He was gaffed a dozen times during the eight rounds, and became very weak from loss of blood. When placed on the ground after the seventh handling he fell on his back, and made no attempt to prevent his comb from being picked out piecemeal. He tumbled over on his back at the commencement of the ninth bout, and, being utterly unable to do anything, Chappel gave up the fight. The Kentucky bird had the call at even bets when the cocks were pitted, and odds were offered on him afterwards, but there were no takers. About $70 changed hands.

This result made four battles won by Louisville and six by Chicago. The odds that the latter would win the main were $100 to $25, but no one would accept such bets. An offer of $10 to $100 that Kentucky would be victorious went begging.

A BIT OF A ROW.

Some fault was found by the Chicago backers after the fight above mentioned was over, they asserting that the battle was lost because the gaffs were not properly adjusted on the pyle, an examination having shown them to be too much on one side. It was also asserted that the temper had been taken out of the gaffs, and that they were so flexible as to bend "without trying." Hawley Chappel, who handled the bird, contended that he had the right to heel the cocks as he thought fit, words ensued, and, in consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed, Chappel refused to handle any more. Much chin-music followed this announcement, and men who had been betting on the Louisville chickens offered odds that if Chappel kept on he would win the main. He was to get $600 if he were successful, and there was some talk to the effect that Jerry Monroe wanted to beat him out of it. This was not true, as there were other reasons, to be stated hereafter, which brought about the difficulty between him and Monroe, and which apparently justified the fault-finding. Much complaint was registered in oaths at the delay which ensued. The time, however, was spent in

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

Many regarded Chappel as a "square, up and up fighter," and others unhesitatingly asserted that he was up to all the tricks, and would throw a fight for money as quick as any other chicken-fancier. Why these uncharitable and discreditable charges were made it was difficult to tell. Chappel had won six out of ten fights, and seemed to be anxious that Chicago should be victorious. On Wednesday he used a handkerchief to wipe the blood from the bills of the cocks. This was searched for, and smelt by one man, who claimed that it had been saturated with chlorform. Such an outrage,

STUPEFYING BIRDS

in that way, was unheard of in pit-annals, and the act was bitterly denounced. The handkerchief, however, was not sprinkled with chloroform, but with cologne, and though it might be objectionable, it certainly could not put the cocks to sleep. Outsiders, who knew nothing of the "tricks of the pit," but were anxious to have Chicago win, thought it very strange that Monroe should jeopardize the result of the main by bringing in a new handler. During the discussion among the spectators the betting changed materially. At the opening, offers of $100 to $10 on Chicago were made in vain. After the first fight, $20 to $100 on Louisville found no takers, as it was very probable that the main would not be fought out, and hence useless to put up the money.

Chappel was advised by several of his friends to take out his chickens, and have nothing more to do with the contest; but he declined to interrupt the proceedings and end the main in such a summary manner. Fifty dollars to $25 were offered that Louisville would win the next battle, but no one squandered his money.

THE SECOND BATTLE.

After an intermission of three-quarters of an hour, George Barrows having been selected handler by the Chicago party, O'Neil and he appeared in the pit, the former having a brown-red, and the latter a black-red, each weighing 4:12, and the twelfth fight began; $10 to $8 were taken on Kentucky. The cocks went at it as soon as let loose, and gaffed each other in the body several times in rapid succession, the first round ending by Kentucky's gaff remaining fast in Chicago's head; $5 to $4 and $5 to $3 on Louisville. In the second bout the black-red got the worst of it, and was struck at every fly, without making a counter; $10 to $6 on Kentucky, and no takers. Chicago also came off second best in the next round, and was knocked off his feet. He, however, recovered himself in the fifth round, and sent Kentucky on his back, and gaffed him in the body. Getting weaker, the advantage was of no avail, as Kentucky, who was fresh, gave it to him right and left in the next round, and blood began to flow freely from his mouth; $25 to $5 on Kentucky, and no investors. Chicago failed to come to the scratch in the eighth round, and Louisville went over to him and pecked at his eyes; $10 to $1 on the brown red. The other moved once or twice—gasping for breath—and then lay still, trembled, and died.

THE SCORE

now stood 5 for Louisville and 6 for Chicago, and, the ground in the pit having been beaten down so as to be dry and hard, the prospects for Kentucky winning were much improved. O'Neil had complained all of Wednesday of the condition of the sand in the pit, it being very wet, and the cocks, after fighting awhile, were as damp as if they had been dipped in water. The Chicago cocks labored under the same disadvantage; but the two chickens O'Neil showed in the battles given above flew better than those pitted on the day previous, their wings being dry all the time.

As soon as the last fight was over, Monroe, O'Neil, and every one else except about a dozen, left the hall—the spectators to get a drink, and the men named, as supposed, to get other birds. Presently Monroe returned, and approaching the referee said to him: "I have been

ROBBED OF TWO FIGHTS.

My cocks are poisoned." When this charge became generally known, the "boys" returned to the room, and began "chinning" as to its truth or falsity. Some claimed that they had noticed that Chicago's birds, especially the one that fought last, was unwell—that he appeared very weak, and was unable to fly as he should have done. To an inexperienced eye, the bird appeared to be all right; but the knowing ones maintained that his comb turned black after he had been gaffed two or three times—an evidence that he had been tampered with.

CHARGES OF TREACHERY.

The room on the second floor, where the Chicago birds were kept, was full of excited people, who were swearing at Chappel. He was charged with being at the bottom of the trick, some saying that he administered the poison himself, and others that he knew who did it. All seemed to be united upon the point that something injurious had been given the cocks, but what it was they could not determine. The feed in the pans was carefully put away for analysis, and it was proposed to find out what was the matter. One of the men had in his hands a pretty "red," which was trembling violently, and seemed to be suffering pain. This, strange to say, was the only one of the "poisoned" birds exhibited; the others were kept in their coops. The poisoning theory was not credited by some, they holding that the birds had been "thumped" on the thighs and rendered incapable of exertion by that means. This hypothesis gained many advocates, but neither party could convince the other that they were right.

MORE TALK.

Nearly an hour and a-half was exhausted in talk, but finally Monroe sent in word to O'Neil to heel a 5:3 and they would have a battle anyhow.

When the birds were brought into the room, O'Neil asked Monroe if he intended to fight out the main.

Monroe made an evasive reply, and O'Neil said there had been a good deal of dissatisfaction shown, and if it was the intention to fight only one battle, or to let another fight depend upon the result of the contest between the birds then in hand, the main might as well be declared off.

Monroe remarked that he would tell after the fight was over whether he would go on.

O'Neil would not do that; he must know then. If he lost the fight Chicago would have the advantage, and would, of course, want to go on; but if he won it the battles would be even, and the main would be drawn. He desired to go right ahead, whether his bird was whipped or not.

Monroe then offered to fight the cocks for $200.

O'Neil would not accept.

While this conversation was going on, the spectators kept crowding into the pit, and, before the talking was half over, the disputants were surrounded by the mob. The words were uttered rapidly, and much was said by O'Neil and Monroe which could not be heard on account of the noise and wrangling of the outsiders.

Monroe then offered to let the "boys" decide whether the main should go on.

The "boys" shouted "draw."

THE REFEREE

arose and addressed the mob as follows: "The two persons in this fight has agreed to make a draw of the whole main; therefore it is a universal fizzle right here. The thing are declared a draw right here. All bets on the main is off, and bets on fights after this will be haphazard. They must settle the draw money and pay expenses among themselves. Men who have outside bets can draw them, as it is no fight at all."

This ended the speech-making, and the crowd slowly found their way down stairs, growling and cursing at the result, and keeping it up while going to the railway station and returning to Chicago.

THE TERMINATION OF THE MAIN

in such an abrupt manner saved the lives of a few cocks for a month or two, and so disgusted O'Neil that it is not likely that he will ever make a match with Chicago again. It will also have its influence on other chicken-fighters, and they will probably keep away to avoid similar occurrences. Hence a better ending could not have been desired, since it will prevent another such exhibition of cruelty to animals in this vicinity for some time.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

MORE TROUBLE FROM LOMBARD.

Homer Cook, the Assignee of Ben Lombard, is again on the war-path, after assets for Lombard's creditors. In the bill filed yesterday in the United States District Court, Cook alleges that a year ago or more, Lombard owned Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in Banon's subdivision of Block 30, in Brand's Addition. Being indebted to the Franklin Bank in the sum of about $140,000, he conveyed these lots in trust to James H. Rice, to secure the indebtedness to the bank. Cook alleges that Rice did not know of such conveyance at the time it was made, and that the whole proceeding was done by Lombard to defraud his creditors. Since Rice has learned of this valuable transfer to him, he has refused to reconvey to the Assignee, alleging that he bought the land in good faith. This Cook denies, and asks that such pretended transfer may be set aside and the property conveyed to him in trust for the creditors of the bankrupt ex-President.

BILL FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Gertrude I. Smith filed a bill for specific performance yesterday in the Circuit Court against Frederick Schlender, John F. Rupno, and Perry N. Powell. Complainant states that in May, 1872, she agreed to buy of Schlender Lot 14 in Assessors' Subdivision of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Sec. 26, 41, 12, containing 22½ acres. One hundred dollars was to be paid in cash, $1,025 in August, 1872, and the remainder in two equal annual installments. The $100 was paid, but the abstract not being ready the time of the next payment was extended. A bill was filed by Schlender to clear his title in the spring of 1873, and a decree rendered in his favor. In September, 1873, an abstract was made showing a clear title in Schlender, and furnished to complainant's attorney. An arrangement was made to complete the contract Oct. 1, but Schlender failed to make his appearance, and has since sold the land to J. F. Rupno. Complainant asserts her willingness to carry out her contract, and asks for a specific performance from Schlender.

THE PEOPLE'S OMNIBUS AND BAGGAGE COMPANY.

The Assignee of the P. O. & B. Company filed a report yesterday in bankruptcy, stating that he had published a notice to the effect that he would receive bids for the property of the Company up to April 1, the property consisting of 281 horses, forty omnibuses, and various shops and stables. In response thereto he has received bids ranging from $26,000 to $30,100, and also a bid from Wathey for the amount of his lien. A rule was made for any persons who have objections to a sale to John Hise for the above amount, $30,[1]00, should file them by Tuesday.

HEAVY SLANDER SUIT.

William F. Mayhout commenced a suit against David B. Fisk, a member of the firm of D. B. Fisk & Co., a large millinery firm, claiming $100,000 damages for an alleged slander.

ITEMS.

In the case of Goodrich against the Seabird, which came up on an exception to the answers of the defendant, Judge Blodgett sustained the exceptions, and granted a perpetual injunction. Several years ago the Seabird was lost off Waukegan and numerous suits were brought by representatives of the persons who lost their lives, for damages. By a law, owners of a vessel were allowed to be discharged from any liability in such case where the accident happened without their fault, on bringing the amount of the vessel's value or that of its cargo into court, if any remained after a disaster. In the present case some $400 was paid in, and an order was asked limiting any further prosecution of the suits, which order was granted, and an appeal was taken.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing a petition for review in the case of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company.

The Meeker will case is at last ended and given to the jury, who are still out.

In another column will be found decisions in the "puts" case, and on the motion for a new trial in the National Life-Insurance Company case, which involves a conflict between the Federal and State courts. Also, a detailed account of the judgment against J. Y. Scammon for $150,087.25.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John M. Trumbull and W. A. Dryden, began an action against the the Weir Plow Company to restrain said Company from manufacturing a patented plow or cultivator covered by complainants' patent.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

James B. Bray was adjudicated a bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable May 9.

In the case of Daniel Mason the report of the Assignee was ordered to be confirmed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

In the matter of W. H. Murray, an order was made for a hearing and creditor's meeting to be held May 19.

A similar order was entered in the matter of Henry Liebenstein et al.

In the matter of W. K. Swallow, proprietor of the Barnes House, an order for the examination of Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Louisa Smalley, and N. J. Vandeusen was made to be held April 10.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Marshall S. Kingsland began a suit for $2,000 against the Erie & Pacific Dispatch.

Moses C. Younglove began an action for $2,000 against A. H. Andrews, H. L. Andrews, T. S. Hayden, B. W. Smith, and W. C. Smith.

Oliver G. Bryon brought suit against John B. Knight, claiming $3,000 damages for an assault and battery.

Carrie K. Sherman sued John B. Young for $1,500.

The International Bank began a suit against Carter H. Harrison for $2,000.

Robert Greer commenced an action of trespass against T. M. Bradley, N. B. Boyden, and Dennis Simmons, laying damages at $15,000.

Richard M. Hoe, Robert Hoe, P. S. Hoe, R. Hoe, Jr., J. T. Tucker, W. J. Colby, and T. H. Mead began a suit in assumpsit against J. Y. Scammon for $10,000.

Eugene H. Lewis began a suit in trespass against Peter Winter, claiming $10,000 for a "verbal slander."

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jonathan Bowman commenced a suit against Samuel J. Walker for $2,000.

Archibald Campbell filed a petition against Bernard Heeney for a partition of Lots 43, 46, 47, and 50, in C. H. Walker's Subdision of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, into two equal parts.

Henry C. Stedman sued J. L. Newman for $1,000.

Margaret C. Stedman commenced a suit in trespass against J. S. Newman, laying damages at $5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Bastian Van Drunen, his will was proven, and letters of administration with the will annexed were issued to Walter de Graaf under an approved bond of $4,000. Renunciation of executrix named in will filed.

John McCaffrey was appointed administrator of the estate of Owen Pierce, under an approved bond of $8,400.

John Kuhn's will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Eva Clara Kuhn as executrix, and her individual bond of $10,200 was approved.

In the matter of the estate of John L. Davis, grant of administration was allowed to Ellen Davis, under an approved bond of $3,000.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Wredt, grant of administration was allowed to Charles Ivrn under an approved bond of $3,000.

Maria Leek, executrix of the estate of Joseph Brown, having removed beyond the limits of the State, and no answer having been filed to the citation published for thirty days, was ordered removed from office.

The claim of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for $7,477.08 against the estate of David Wilkins was allowed.

Thomas Evans presented a claim for $131 as administrator of the estate of Hugh P. Hughes, and the same was allowed.

The sale of the real estate of the late John Weishaar was confirmed.

The guardian of Jesse A. Smith, a minor, presented his annual account, which was approved, and leave granted to withdraw vouchers.

The following cases of alleged insanity were tried, and the jury returned verdicts of insanity: John A. Evans, Michael Jones, Mary Ann O'Connor, and Cornelius Sullivan.

The suits for bastardy brought by Margaret Wright against James Eadie, and Mary Rose against Anton Koch, were continued.

In the matter of the estate of Ralph Hopps, a lunatic, Benjamin C. Luce, former conservator, appeared and filed a motion for the removal of Charles Benner, conservator, and the appointment of George Strong (of Wheeling) in his place; hearing continued till April 20, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—169, 171, 173, 187, 188, 190, 191, 193, 194, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205.
JUDGE BOOTH—66, 69 to 80.
JUDGE TREE—No call.
JUDGE HEATON—146 and 150.
JUDGE FARWELL—1,351 to 1,375.
JUDGE MCROBERTS—10 to 32, except 15, 17, and 18.
JUDGE JAMESON—81 to 100, except 82, 84, 85, 89, and 90.
JUDGE SMITH—Assists Judge McRoberts.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Russel Brothers v. Louis Mohus and Fred Wichmann, $215.75.

JUDGE MCROBERTS—Elison & Pomeroy v. John H., James G., and Sarah A. Underwood, $610.67.—A. N. Eddy et al. v. P. R. Treulieb, $305.33.—Chicago Composition Graffite Company v. Lazar Klein, $422.60.—Cornelius Haywood et al. v. William Fitzgerald, $166.46.—Henry Horman v. Frederick Buchanan, $304.39.—Webster Batcheller v. R. Fosson, $409.59.—Andrew Hubacett v. Peter Brettschneider, $291.71.—Illinois Type Foundry Company v. Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., $200.—Melvin J. Mahr et al. v. J. C. Gillespie, $226.10.—August Mohr et al. v. S. C. Dore, $8,484.62.

JUDGE JAMESON—Lucas v. Smith, $235.29.—Sayer v. Garrity, $96.98.—— v. Mayo, $331.42.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSION—John D. Jennings v. John A. Rice, $970.35.

JUDGE ROGERS—Eliza J. Foss et al. v. Eben J. Chapin and Robert Foss, verdict $6,875, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—United States Mortgage Company v. J. Young Scammon, $150,087.25.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Charles Hess, a porter at the Parker House, was arrested last evening, charged with stealing two suits of clothing from boarders in the house. He was locked up in the Madison Street Station.

John Christiansen, a Dane, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing lumber from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He is locked up at the Union Street Police-Station.

The alarm of fire from Box 79 at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 387 Archer avenue, owned and occupied by Felix Mackelroy as a saloon and restaurant. Damage to building and stock $100.

Yesterday afternoon, John O'Brien, a teamster in the employ of Pickett & Carpenter, was thrown from his wagon on Clark street and severely injured. He was conveyed to his residence on Mohawk street by a policeman, and a physician sent for, who pronounced his injuries dangerous.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—The river is now even with high-water mark, having fallen 1 inch in the last twenty-four hours.

A break has occurred 15 miles below the city, 30 feet long, through which the water is to-day rushing furiously. High winds have prevailed for two days, which have very materially weakened the levees, and in many places water is driven clear over.

Gen. Thompson favors the plan of cutting the levee below the Noyes Ship-Canal, 13 miles below the city. This canal is completed from Lake Borgne to within 300 feet of the river, and has a heavy embankment on each side higher than the levee. It is proposed to complete the embankment across the intervening space, and then open the river below for a distance of 2,400 feet.

Lake Borgne is fifteen feet below the level of the river, and, necessarily, much water would pass off this way. Two large plantations at least would be submerged by the plan, and perhaps more. Gens. Thompson and Longstreet are advising Gov. Kellogg to authorize the experiment; they maintain that the river can thus be lowered a foot. The work will probably be commenced to-morrow. The situation is grave, and people are inclined to favor almost any remedy, however desperate.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The river declined 2 inches, and is now flush with the high-water mark of 1871. The breaks in the levee below Carrollton are closed. The low places within the city limits are filled and the weak points strengthened, dispelling apprehensions of an overflow. Two serious breaks occurred last night, one at Bohemia Plantation, 4 miles below Plaquemine Court-House, the other at Verbos Plantation, 25 miles below the city, both on the left bank of the river. A break is reported this morning 60 feet wide and 5 feet deep at Stockhouse Plantation, on the right bank, 15 miles below the city. It is understood that steps have been taken for closing all the above-mentioned breaks.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—A telegram from Helena, Ark., to the *Appeal* to-night says Hush Harkaway levee, near Sunflower, Miss., broke again last night. The break is 100 yards wide. This endangers the whole of the Sunflower and Yazoo River bottoms, which are among the richest in the Mississippi Valley.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Oscar Patterson, believed to be the leader of the gang of burglars in St. Paul, Minn., whose spoils were found stowed in a cave excavated under Third street, was arrested to-day at Reed's Landing, where he had gone to join a raft crew. The police believe they can now have every member of the gang.

—Mrs. Sherstock, of Milwaukee, while attending a meeting of the Rebecca Lodge of Odd Fellows this afternoon, suddenly fell dead of heart-disease.

—There will be a reunion of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers at Shelbyville, May 27, 1874.

—Three thousand colliers are on a strike in Somersetshire, England.

—The fifth annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association was held to-day in Jackson, Mich. The streets were crowded, and flags and banners floated from nearly every store. The Opera-House was filled to overflowing.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

GLASGOW, April 9.—Steamship Italy, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived, steamships City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Great Western from Bristol.

TEMPERANCE.

Reports from the Crusaders East and West.

Pittsburgh Women Warned Not to Obstruct the Sidewalks.

ILLINOIS.

CHAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 9.—The new city officers were sworn in to-night, immediately after which a committee of ladies, through Ald. Beardsley, handed in a petition signed by over 600 women, praying the Council not to license the sale of liquor. It was respectfully received, and laid over for future action, only one voting nay. In the Circuit Court in this county Jacob Day, of Homer, was fined $600 and costs, and was given 180 days in jail for twelve illegal sales of liquor. For the same offense, Jacob Frost, of Urbana, was fined $100 and given thirty days in jail. Lewis Foster goes to jail for forty days and pays $50 and costs.

In the election of a School Board in this city, Mrs. J. B. McKinley and Mrs. J. Bacon were elected members by large majorities over Messrs. Beach and Miller.

SHELBYVILLE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., April 8.—The whisky-ring are discomfited, and temperance people rejoice; for, at the election on Monday, whisky was voted down.

INDIANA.

LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 9.—Prosecuting Attorney James A. Crawley, with the aid of the ladies, has already filed forty affidavits against saloon-keepers before Justice Fradenburg. The rumor is that seventy-five affidavits will soon be filed against one Charles Passehl, a saloon-keeper, if he does not close his business. Should he cease business, then no action will be taken, and the matter dropped as to him. This forenoon another saloon-keeper was arrested by Constables J. P. Linard and E. A. Albright on charges of having sold intoxicating liquors without a permit. He was taken before Justice Fradenburg for hearing, but the trial was postponed till to-morrow. The Justice and Constables suggested to him that if he would cease business and sign the saloon-keepers' pledge, no action should be taken. Instead of being, as generally supposed, officers of the law, they appear to be acting as a second-hand Temperance Committee, under the supervision and instruction of the Woman's Temperance Society. Much excitement prevails about the conduct of these officers of the law.

KOKOMO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 9.—Considerable excitement prevails here in regard to an article in the City *Democrat* referring to the crusaders of this city as female roadsters, and using other degrading epithets. Unless an apology is offered through their columns, the result may be serious. There is a very bitter feeling towards the paper by the better citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 9.—Twenty-one additional affidavits have been filed against saloon-keepers, all to be tried to-morrow. It was intended to have them tried to-day, but promises made by several of the unlicensed saloon-keepers to sign the pledge rather than to have the cases prosecuted, induced the ladies to postpone proceedings until to-morrow. To-night the saloon-keepers hold a meeting in regard to the matter. The purport of the pledge is that they will cease the sale and giving away of spirituous, malt, and vinous liquors, making it permanent, and the cases against those signing the same will be continued indefinitely. According to promise, five saloons will close to-morrow. Your correspondent has the above from one of the ladies on the Saloon Committee.

GOSHEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 9.—A temperance-meeting was held in the Court-House this evening. J. C. Van Pelt, the reformed saloon-keeper, delivered a lecture of two hours' duration to more than 600 people. He related his experience with the terrible curse, intemperance, and said he would sooner be a highwayman than to engage again in the liquor-traffic. He made few points.

WISCONSIN.

APPLETON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, April 9.—The temperance crusade by the ladies is still in progress. To-day about fifteen of them have been visiting the saloons, praying, singing, and urging with the proprietors. They have been respectfully treated, but the only benefit so far is the offer of one saloon-man to sell out and quit the business. No action has yet been taken on his proposition.

IOWA.

M'GREGOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., April 9.—Extensive preparations are being made for a Union temperance meeting in this city, Sunday evening next. A permanent organization will be formed for the suppression of intemperance in this locality.

MICHIGAN.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., April 9.—There was a large and enthusiastic temperance meeting at the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Ladies' Temperance Union of this place, last evening. Three to four hundred people were out, and speeches were made by the Hon. T. Laken Brown and twenty others, all strongly in favor of enforcing the law. The ladies are pressing the matter here energetically. Herman Kohl, of this place, has complained of Dan Waterbury, wholesale and retail liquor-dealer in Kalamazoo, for being a common seller, and the trial will be before Justice Daniel Bowe of this place.

OHIO.

AKRON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, O., April 9.—At the last meeting of the City Council, the McConnellsville ordinance was passed. As this city has a population of 15,000, and is believed to be the largest city in Ohio which has adopted that ordinance, there is considerable speculation as to whether or not it can be enforced. Next evening after the passage of the ordinance, a mass-meeting was held, and the pen which was used by the President of the Council in signing the act was put up at auction, and, after spirited bidding, was sold to Ferdinand Schumacker for $252.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—The crusade was renewed to-day. The Police Commissioners requested the Mayor to enforce the ordinance preventing obstruction of the sidewalks, and for the protection of business men in their lawful occupations. While the ladies were conducting service in the Red Lion Hotel, they were informed by the Chief of Police that the Mayor had issued instructions to have this ordinance strictly enforced, and that they would be liable to arrest for obstructing of the sidewalks. This created considerable excitement in their ranks, and they adjourned to their room, and appointed a committee to wait upon United States District Attorney Read, who advised them to hold their meeting inside the saloons when permission from the proprietor could be obtained, and not to hold any meeting on the sidewalks. This encouraged the ladies, and they continued their visits to some leading liquor houses during the afternoon.

VIEWS OF TWO MORE WOMEN.

CRUSADE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The following appears in a local journal: "The Rev. C. A. Herman, of Cincinnati, has taken a determined stand against the women's temperance crusade. By his earnest opposition and forcible arguments, he seems to have attained a more than usual prominence." It is a glorious cause in which he has enlisted: Opposition to God, whose hand is plainly visible in this movement; and, if the Rev. Mr. Herman is taught of the Spirit, as he of course professes to be, he should see it. Opposition to law and order, and, in fact, everything good.

Why is this opposition? There is surely no harm done in warring against liquor,—one of the strongest enemies of mankind, as well as the most invincible; one of the chief causes of riot, murder, and, indeed, of every other crime; whose handmaid is poverty, and whose way is strewn with broken hearts and early graves. One-half the misery it has entailed on the children of men can never be estimated; and yet the Rev. Mr. Herman would put in a plea for the monster to go on his way unmolested. As we think of the homes broken and the lives blighted by this curse, the blood congeals in our veins when a voice is raised against using any and every possible means, whether the weak or strong be the instrument to lessen the power of liquor in the land. One life saved from the rapacity of the hungry-mouthed demon is worth all the means that has been used. No one is obliged to enlist in this cause; it is a matter of choice. If the Rev. Mr. Herman and others of his stamp had seen, as probably most of these women have (for the blight touches nearly every home) dear ones daily going to destruction through the agency of this fearful evil, sinking lower and lower, drifting further and further away from everything pure and good; slaves to drink; manhood lost; judgment gone; likely, at any moment, to commit crime; transforming themselves by slow degrees into what makes one shudder to contemplate,—they would be a little more in sympathy with this movement.

No one expects that all the saloons in the land are to be closed; but the thing has been agitated; war has been declared, public opinion ventilated, and the matter will not rest until something is accomplished even more than has already been. This move has set people to thinking, and drunkard-manufacturers in many places do not stand in as high repute as they did previous to it.

The Rev. Mr. Herman says: "If our men would start a crusade against dry goods and millinery stores, and shut up about nine-tenths of them, the consequence would be, that our wives would be more economical; that they would be better housewives." No wonder that he has an eye to economy; for, if his reasoning in the pulpit is no better than out of it, and he gets his pay according, it must be very poor.

Dry goods and millinery stores are, comparatively speaking, harmless institutions, and have nothing to do with the liquor question; it is not a parallel case. I suppose the reverend gentleman would like to shut up nine-tenths of the stores he mentions, and own the other tenth. Almost anyone would like such a corner. There would, in that case, be no necessity for him to carry a load of anxiety concerning the economy of men's wives. But this saloon-business affects every man, woman, and child in community; it is everyone's business. True, the world is full of wrongs to be righted; but this is the giant wrong,—the root from which spring innumerable evils. Taken in all its bearings, it swells to the proportions of a pyramid; while others, by comparison, seem to dwindle away to ant-hills. From a background of minor ills, with brazen face, it stands out in bold relief, challenging to combat. Let these women alone; they have entered the list; the battle may be long, but their courage will not fail. It cannot be deemed that they have accomplished more than legislation or the pulpit has ever done in this matter, and they will not give it up; they are awake now, and will not soon slumber. To find out possibilities is a great step gained; what has been done can be, and they know it. Wherever and whenever a blow can be struck for temperance, it should be; and whenever a tooth, if it be but one of the many millions with which Intemperance grinds its victims, can be extracted, it should be. Nothing but persistent, prayerful effort will ever make headway in this battle. It must be strike—strike; now here—now there—everywhere. It is not a question of expediency, but duty. Do not fight against God, reverend sir, nor presume "to bless whom He has not blessed." BITTERSWEET.

ANTI-CRUSADE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is often well to pause in the midst of a great excitement, and think. What will the end be?—is a good question to ask when emotion runs high. It is a good time to ask it now. A religio-temperance movement, wholly unique and unprecedented, sweeps the country; but whither is it leading?

Were there no such natural law as that of action and reaction, thoughtful people might contemplate the good that is being done—and done by women, who are usually credited with doing nothing—with unalloyed satisfaction. But this great law works everywhere. A ball rebounds; the tide ebbs back to the sea; a flowing stream that is dammed rushes with greater force when the barrier gives way. It is the same in society. Up and down, back and forth, human feeling oscillates like a pendulum; and, whenever there is a swift and breathless rush forward, we may calculate upon a backward swing proportionately rapid. The prayer-movement is just now the forward rush; but it has got to go back,—and what then?

Prayer is a good thing, and liquor-selling is a bad thing; but whether mere prayer can uproot the evil, and whether the deadly upas will not freshen and flourish all the more, like a green bay tree, for its shaking, and for the pious tears that now water its roots, are questions to think about. Here is the doubt and the danger that loom ahead.

Reformation—the sort that is real and permanent—is not often a result of sudden and violent upheaval. It is the sure and slow-working leaven which elevates and purifies. Improvement is a thing of degrees.

Progress is one thing; a spasmodic push ahead is quite another. The liquor-seller who abandons his traffic because he is fully convinced of the evil and the sin of it, has washed his hands of it forever. The one who empties his kegs and barrels in a moment of sudden emotion, is very likely to fill them again.

As to the praying itself, to what or whom do these women pray? To God, or to the saloon-keepers? If it is to God, can He not hear and answer them at home or in His churches? Is His ear the more open to their petitions for kneeling upon muddy pavements and filthy saloon-floors?

If it is to the liquor-sellers that they really pray, why address God at all?

Reasoning, persuasion, pleading across counters and over rows of whisky-barrels, addressed directly to the men designed to be reached,—with the praying left out, as done somewhere else,—would be a better method. It is the parade of religion which, while it strikes some with an irresistible terror, rouses others to combat. It is exposing a sacred thing to insult. Jesus condemned the Pharisees who prayed standing at the corner of the streets. These praying enthusiasts are not Pharisees; they are honest and deeply in earnest; and yet they have adopted a Pharisaical method. They pray in the streets, often in the midst of a ribald, jeering crowd.

The motive is good. What these women do is courageous; it is heroism itself; but that does not prove it to be wisdom. They take the attitude of persecuted martyrs; but martyrdom may be but crucified fanaticism. "Lookers-on see more than players." We, here in the heart of the country, behold—from a distance—our praying sisters; and, even while we respect their devotion, we wonder at them. We are shocked that pure and modest women, such as we believe them to be, should do anything to rouse the demon of riot,—should be the means of calling together a howling, cat-calling, obscene mob.

But, let them be as successful as they may with the liquor-sellers, they do not reach the bottom of the matter at all. There is a vast and deadly growth, which we should rejoice to see uprooted. They are pounding away at the top, lopping off a branch here and there, and giving the whole thing a good shaking. But it would be better to strike at the roots at once. Could every liquor-seller in the land be prayed down to-day, a fresh crop would spring up to-morrow. As long as there are drunkards, mad with thirst, there will be somebody to gratify that thirst, and make a living by it. As long as the people will support the traffic, the traffic will go on, either openly or in secret. When the accursed passion for drink is eradicated from the people, then, and not till then, the saloon-keeper will find his occupation gone. A FARMER'S WIFE.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Charles Symonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—Capt. Charles Symonds, who came to St. Paul twenty-three years ago, died this morning. He was formerly commander of an English merchant vessel, and afterward resided at Boston, moving from there here.

A Railroad Incident.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

A few days since we noticed the fact that many of the engineers on the New York Central Railroad were obliged to make three trips per day—given no time to rest, or hardly to eat. Yesterday on the fourth page of the *Union* were related several instances of interest of railroad-engineering. We have a case of a more recent date. Within a month one of the engineers on the Central Railroad, who had been making his three trips per day for several days, and was worn out and exhausted, ran his engine on a turn-table in Buffalo, awaiting the arrival of the express from this city before starting out to take another train to this city. He fell fast asleep—and it must have been refreshing to him. He was suddenly awakened by a yard-man, and, in his bewilderment, supposing that the express had passed, he started from the turn-table to collide almost immediately with the express. The only damage done was to property. This engineer was discharged immediately from the service of the Company. Nature demanded its rights—the engineer succumbed; the Railroad Company exercised its prerogative, and threw him out of work.

CASUALTIES.

Four Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion in New Jersey.

Three Children Killed and Thirty Wounded by a Similar Accident in Glasgow.

Four Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

NEW YORK, April 9.—At 6 o'clock last night, a terrible explosion occurred at Pattenburg, N. J., causing the death of four of those employed around the boiler, and injuring several others. It appears that one of the five boilers used for compressing air for the use of the drills that are being worked in the Jugtown tunnel exploded, causing the total destruction of the four others. As all who were in the immediate vicinity of the exploded boilers are dead, it is impossible to know how the accident occurred. The names of the killed are: Thomas Irving, master mechanic; John Boner, fireman; Jacob McGeraghaty, coal-passer, and Thomas Ganghan, fireman. Mrs. Simmons, who was driving past in a carriage at the time of the explosion, was probably fatally injured by being thrown from the carriage, the horses having taken fright and run away. A number of persons were injured by the flying debris.

Fearful Boiler Explosion in Glasgow.

LONDON, April 10—5 a. m.—A steam boiler of the factory of W. Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded yesterday with terrible effect. A large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air, and cracked into a school-house full of children. Three of them were instantly killed, and thirty are reported more or less injured.

A Workman's Arm Torn Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 9.—Elisha Coffin, employe in the hub and spoke factory of Rains, Stratton & Co., of this city, had an arm torn off and was otherwise badly injured by being caught in a lathe-belt this afternoon.

Another Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPENCER, Ind., April 9.—A saw-mill near this place exploded yesterday, instantly killing Benjamin Many, and wounding William Grant and Bud Allen. Grant cannot live.

Steamboat Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., April 9.—The Alton packet steamer DeSmet collided with the St. Louis bridge this evening, and lost her chimneys, pilot-house, and part of her cabin. The damage will lay her up some time for repairs.

Effects of Wednesday's Gale.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 9.—The gale of yesterday struck this place with great violence at about 2:30 in the afternoon. Some fishermen who were out driving stakes for their nets, being entirely unprepared, were driven with great rapidity several miles along the shore before they were able to effect a landing, and then barely escaped with their lives. The body of a man proving to be that of Frederick Borkenhagen, one of those fishermen who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Kenosha during the gale of yesterday, came ashore here about 10:30 this morning. It will be taken to Kenosha on the first train by his friends, some of whom are here now.

FOREIGN.

HAYTI.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Dispatches from Port au Prince state that upon the official announcement of the death of Senator Sumner the flags of the President's palace and the forts and public buildings were placed at half-mast, that badge of mourning was worn from the 21st to the 26th of March, when a solemn and impressive funeral service took place at the Cathedral, attended by the President, the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and all the officers of the Government. During the service minute-guns were fired from the fortifications around the city, and the military were under arms.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 9.—The Carlist *Junta* has dispatches from Madrid asserting that Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Lomorastro has been declared impracticable by a council of war, and that Gen. De la Concha has left for a conference with Serrano.

LONDON, April 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid states that Serrano will return to that city, and Gen. Concha will succeed him in command of the troops operating against the Carlists.

GERMANY.

LONDON, April 10—6 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* represents that the Conservatives and Ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Prince Bismarck by Gen. Von Manteuffel.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.—Government received dispatches confirming the report of the escape of Rochfort and companions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 10.—The trial of Jean Luie for perjury begins to-day.

REVIVAL OF BONAPARTISM.

The Demonstration at Chiselhurst.

The recent Bonapartist demonstration at Chiselhurst on the 16th ultimo, which was briefly reported to the American press by cable, has attracted general attention in Europe.

Several thousands of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen were present, including sixty-five of the eighty-seven Prefects under the Empire, and a good many members of the old Legislative Body. M. Emile Ollivier had been expected, but did not come. Before divine service in the Roman Catholic Church the Empress Eugenie entertained a large party at breakfast. The church was so much crowded that not one-tenth of those who wished to attend were able to do so. When the Empress and her son appeared on the lawn of Camden-place they were received with enthusiastic applause, the cry of "Vive Napoleon Quatre," being frequently heard. A report in the *Times* says the Prince Imperial, whose fresh and healthy color, ingenuous looks, and manly demeanor impressed his audience, behaved with admirable self-possession. He wore the ordinary evening costume, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, and the Silver Star on his left breast. The Empress was dressed in deep mourning, and wore the expression of profound sadness, which has become habitual to her features. The Prince Imperial having taken up his position in the centre of the estrade, with the Empress on his right hand, the Duc de Padoue ascended the platform, and, after bowing to the Prince, proceeded to read an address of congratulation, in which he drew a sombre picture of the present state of France, and demanded an appeal to universal suffrage as the only possible remedy.

The Prince Imperial replied as follows:

"Monsieur the Duke and Gentlemen: In assembling here to-day you have obeyed a sentiment of fidelity towards the memory of the Emperor, and it is for that I must first thank you. The public conscience has avenged the calumnies on that great memory, and sees the Emperor as he realy was. You who come from different parts of the country, you can render this testimony. His reign was a constant solicitude for the good of all. His last day on the soil of France was a day of heroism and self-abnegation. Your presence near me, the addresses which reach me in great numbers, attest how uneasy France is about her future destinies. Order is protected by the sword of the Duke of Magenta, the former companion of the glories and misfortunes of my father. His loyalty is a sure guaranty for you that he will not allow the trust confided to him to suffer by party suprises. But material order is not security. The future remains unknown. Interests take alarm, and passions may abuse this.

"Hence arises the sentiment of which you bring me the echo, which leads opinion with irresistible force to a direct appeal to the nation to lay the foundations of a definite government. A plebiscite is safety and right, it is force restored to power, and the era of security reopened to the country. It is a great national party, without victors or vanquished, raised above all to conciliate all. Will France, freely consulted, cast her eyes towards the son of Napoleon III.? This thought awakes in me less pride than mistrust of my powers. The Emperor has taught me how heavy is the burden of sovereign authority, even on manly shoulders, and how necessary for the fulfillment of so high a mission is faith in one's self and the sense of duty. It is this faith which will give me what my youth lacks. United to my mother by the tenderest and most grateful affection, I will labor without ceasing to forrun the progress of years, so that when the hour comes, if another government obtains the greatest number of suffrages, I will bow with respect to the decision of the country. If the name of Napoleon emerges for the eighth time from the popular urns, I am ready to accept the responsibility which the vote of the nation imposes on me. Such are my thoughts. I thank you for having traveled so far to receive their expression. Bear my remembrances to the absent ones, bear to France the good wishes of one of her children. My courage and my life belong to her. May God watch over her, and restore her prosperity and her grandeur."

The Prince spoke clearly and with great emphasis. Rouher was the author of the speech. The reference to MacMahon was received with loud shouts of "Vive le Duc de Magenta." At the conclusion of the addresses, there were a number of receptions in Camden House. Addresses from various French towns were presented, as well as bouquets and other offerings. The principal guests at Camden House were Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Murat, Prince Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, M. Jerome Bonaparte, M. Rouher, the Marquis de Lavalette, the Duc de Padoue, the Duc de Grammont, the Comte de Casabianca, M. Pietri, the Duc de Bassano, the Comte Jerome de Champagny, Vicomte Berthier, Dr. Conneau, Baron de Bourgoing, Baron de Corvisart, Comte de Beauregard, the Duc de Cambacenes, M. Prax-Paris, M. Haentjens, M. Eschasseriaux, M. Galloni d'Istria, the Duc de Montmorency, Duc de Feltri, the wife of Marshal Canrobert, the Countess Fleury, and the Marquise de Lavalette.

MARRIAGES.

QUINN—BURT—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 165 Park-av., on Wednesday, April 8, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, William V. Quinn and Miss Mary Eva Burt; all of Chicago.

DEATHS.

RANDALL—On Tuesday evening last, of apoplexy, Maria Louisia Randall, niece of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, aged [illegible] years and 2 months.

Funeral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock from her late residence, 317 Mohawk-st., by carriages to Rose Hill Cemetery.

☞ New York and Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

LEE—At Memphis, Tenn., on the 7th inst., of consumption of the bowels, Judge Harry S. Lee, eldest son of B. T. Lee, of this city, aged 39 years.

Mr. Lee was the first man in the State of Wisconsin to enroll his name in the service; first as a private in the First Wisconsin Infantry, then as Captain of the Second Wisconsin Battery. Was Judge Advocate on Gen. Washburn's staff, and subsequently filled several important judicial positions in the courts of Memphis. He leaves a wife and three children and a host of personal friends in the Northwest.

WINDSOR—On Wednesday April 8, at Perry, N. Y., Mrs. Mary G., wife of J. H. Windsor, of Chicago, aged 33 years, 6 months, and 18 days.

Funeral at their late residence, 1037 Michigan-av., at 3 p. m. Saturday, 11th inst. Friends of family are invited to attend.

WINDSOR—At Perry, N. Y., April 8, Minnie G., wife of James H. Windsor, aged 34 years.

Funeral from 1037 Michigan-av., Saturday, at 3 p. m.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MULVEY—April 9, Henry Lester, infant son of Junius and Amarilla B. Mulvey, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral at residence, Hyde Park, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

DALEY—April 7, at Hahnemann Hospital, in this city, Mrs. Sarah Jane Daley, aged 32 years.

☞ Middlesex (Vt.) papers please copy.

POINIER—In this city, April 8, John H. Poinier, aged 47 years.

Funeral from 70 Thirty-sixth-st., on Friday, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

LUELL—Mrs. Albert Luell, at her residence, [illegible] West Madison-st., April 8, 1874, of pneumonia, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at the residence Saturday, April 11, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE.

Friday Morning, April 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

B. W. Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Bureaus, Lounges, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Clocks, Chromos. Also 5 brls. Pure California Wine, and a large stock of General Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS AT AUCTION.

At our Friday's sale, at 12 o'clock. 500 bottles choice liquors, 2 barrels old Bourbon, choice, 15,000 cigars, high grades; Friday, April 10.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, April 11, at 9 o'clock

We shall offer the Latest Spring Styles of Household Furniture.

Marble-top Sideboards, Wardrobes, Elegant Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Lounges, Rockers, Whatnots, Chairs, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Mirrors, Carpets, Plated Ware, Show Cases, Desks, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 50 Cases Glassware.
At 11 o'clock—A large Second-hand Truck and Good Express Wagon; also, New Buggies and Harness.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

AT AUCTION.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, No. 599 North Clark-st., AND LOT 30x152 FEET,

On Monday Afternoon, April 13, at 3 1-2 O'Clock, on the Premises.

Will be sold the elegant residence No. 599 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. The house is a new 3-story and basement brick, finely finished throughout, has 15 rooms, bath-room, laundry, furnace, etc., with all modern improvements. A well-built house, and so arranged that, if desired, two families can occupy the same. Terms: [illegible] cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $[illegible] due in five years from Aug. 1, 1873, and balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Abstract furnished. Title perfect.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 1[illegible] East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

WE SHALL HOLD OUR Regular Saturday Sale

Of Household Goods, Parlor Suits, Piano Fortes, Chamber Sets, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Beds, Bedding, Table Linen, etc., etc., SATURDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WE SHALL SELL THE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF Marble House, 217 South Sangamon-st.

MONDAY, April 13, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Sets, Brussels Carpets, Book-Case, Library-Table, Marble Tables, Fine Oil Paintings, Choice Chromos, Bronze Clock and Mantel Ornaments, Gas-Fixtures, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By N. P. HARRISON.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF CHROMOS, BIBLES, ENGRAVINGS, AT 207 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Must be closed TO-DAY, prior to REMOVAL. The great chance will not soon occur again. Attend to-day for fine bargains.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer.

On Saturday, April 11, at 9½ o'clock,

FURNITURE, Carpets, Crockery, &c.

New and second-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Mattresses and [illegible] Springs, Wardrobes, Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors and [illegible] Glasses, &c. Also, a large line of second-hand Carpets which must be sold. 1,000 lbs. White Lead.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

SATURDAY, April 11, at 10 a. m., will be sold Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Centre and Ext. Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Beds, Stoves, Wall Paper, Brussels Carpets and General Merchandise.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

At auction, Saturday, 9:30 a. m., a large line of new and second-hand Furniture and Housekeeping Goods of every kind; also Office Furniture; Black Walnut [illegible] tion and Railing, Upright Glass and other Show Cases, Single and Double Harness, Etc.

VOLUME 27.
PAPER HANG[illegible]
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All dealers in Boot[illegible] who would buy the [illegible] of the BEST quali[illegible] LEAST money, sho[illegible] the popular Wholesa[illegible]
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AT AUCTI[illegible]
AN ELEGANT RE[illegible] No. 599 North Cla[illegible] AND LOT 30x15[illegible]
FOR SALE OR FO[illegible]
FOR SA[illegible]
FINANCIAL.
DIM[illegible] SAVINGS
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist [illegible]
TO RENT.
COAL OR TRANSPO[illegible] DOC[illegible]
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LA SALLE BLOCK
B. W. THOMAS & [illegible] 132 LaSalle-st.
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